A
HANDBOOK OF HIGHLAND COUNTY

—AND—

A SUPPLEMENT TO
Pendleton and Highland History

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PREFACE

The original purpose of this volume was to furnish a descriptive and industrial write-up of Highland county. But the author's History of Highland has been out of print for several years. The History of Pendleton is not yet out of print, but he could not realize his intention of converting the remnant of the stock into a revised edition. This Handbook has therefore been made to serve the secondary purpose of bringing the two county histories down to date, particularly with reference to their share in the World War. The present book has not only a value in itself, but it imparts a new value to the Histories of Pendleton and Highland, as published in 1910 and 1911.

The chapter on the World War consolidates in some degree the stories of the two counties which relate to that event. But those sections which seemingly relate wholly to Pendleton are of interest to readers in Highland, and vice versa. And even those topics which pertain to the Handbook as simply a Handbook of Highland County, are in very large degree applicable to Pendleton as well. The two counties are sister counties, in geography as well as in population.

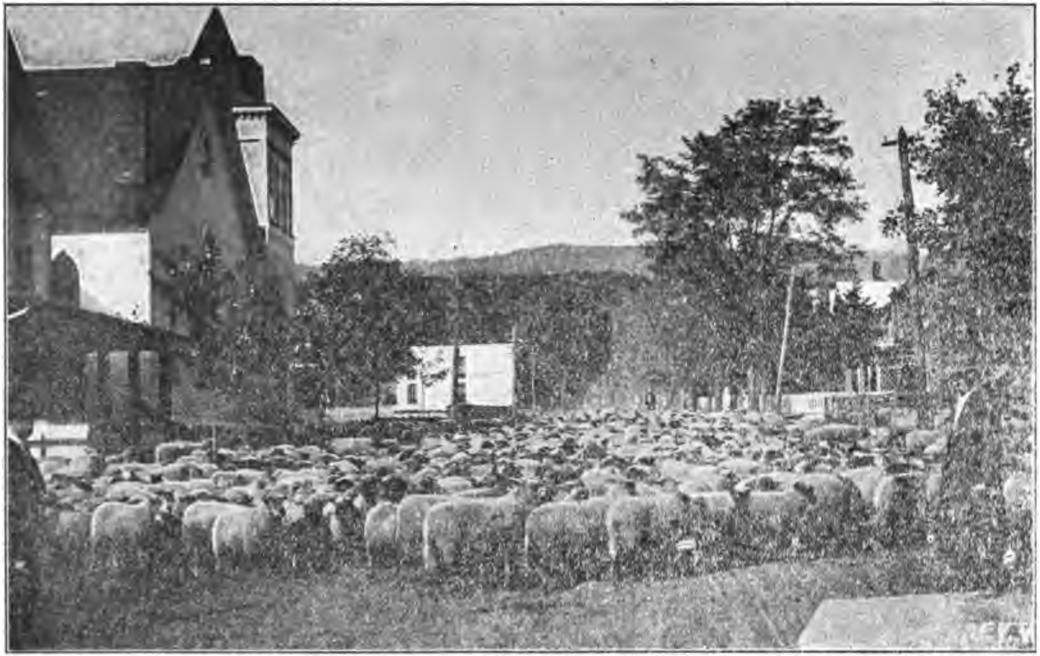
The additions and corrections to the History of Highland are in large part derived from marginal notes written by John M. Colaw on the pages of his private copy. Important contributions have been received also from Walter P. Campbell, the Rev. M. Ernest Hansel, and Mrs. Helen M. G. Paul, all three now living outside of their native county. Without such help as this the author could have done very little in that line.

The roster of Pendleton soldiers in the World War is based upon the record preserved by H. M. Calhoun. His industry and plans in keeping in touch with the men called to the colors, and in preserving a record of the replies to his letters is an unusual display of thoughtfulness, and is highly commendable. In those instances where for one cause or another, there was neglect in acknowledging his inquiries, the fault does not rest with Mr. Calhoun. In Highland there is a similar acknowledgment to G. Lee Chew, who has taken great care to preserve a record for his own county.

The author would also extend his thanks to all other persons who have actively aided the present undertaking.

OREN F. MORTON

McDowell, Virginia, July 28, 1922.



OFF FOR MARKET—STREET SCENE, MONTEREY

AN OUTLINE OF HIGHLAND HISTORY

The author's History of Highland County was issued in 1911. In the general accuracy of the information secured, and in the printing and binding of the book, there is a very marked advance over the original History of Pendleton. But the volume has long been out of print. This article presents a summary of the leading facts in Highland history, and this is followed by notes of explanation or correction. The reason for putting it into this book is that for more than half a century Pendleton included more than one-half of Highland, and many Pendleton families are represented in that county.

Like Pendleton, Highland has Shenandoah Mountain on the east and the Allegheny Front on the west. Its geographic features are therefore very much like those of the northern county. But since its valleys are crossed by the series of saddle-ridges that separate the waters of the Potomac from those of the James, the average elevation is greater and the climate is cooler. The first line between Pendleton and Augusta followed the cross-divide and was consequently a natural boundary. Furthermore, the first settlers south of the divide were almost wholly Scotch-Irish. North of it the German element was much in the lead. But in 1796 the Pendleton line was moved southward from four to twelve miles, and so remained until 1847.

The magisterial districts of Highland, counting from west to east, are Bluegrass, Monterey, and Stonewall. The area of the county is 390 square miles. The population in 1850 was 4227. In 1900 it had risen to 5,647. In 1910 it had fallen to 5,317, and in 1920 to 4,931.

The choice lands south of the saddle-divide were covered by an order of council issued in 1748 to Andrew Lewis and certain associates. Settlement began in 1746, but perhaps in 1745.

The formation of Highland in 1847 was not so much because Pendleton and Bath were too long as because the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike had been opened in 1838. This circumstance gave the Highland area an important advantage.

County government was organized May 20, 1847 in the house of John Cook, which stood near a spring behind the office of E. B. Jones in the town of Monterey. The first justices were George W. Amiss, Emmanuel Arbogast, Abel H. Armstrong, David H. Bird, James Brown, Andrew H. Byrd, James B. Campbell Benjamin Fleisher, George Hicklin, Peter Hull, Thomas

Jones, John H. Pullin, Samuel Ruckman, John Sitlington, Reuben Slaven, Adam Stephenson Sr., and Charles Steuart.

Major Peter Hull, was the first sheriff and his deputies were David G. McClung and Peter H. Kinkead. Adam Stephenson Jr., was the first clerk, and Thomas Campbell the first surveyor. The constables for the five districts into which the county was set off were Andrew J. Jones, John M. Eexrode, James H. Ryder, Houston F. Gwin, and William S. Thompson.

A contract for courthouse and jail was awarded to Robert Johnson for $4,935. The voting places established in 1847 were Samuel Ruckman's and Sitlington's mill in Bluegrass, John Cook's and John Wiley's in Monterey, and William McClung's and the village of McDowell in Stonewall.

The members of the first grand jury were George Carlile (foreman), Thomas Beverage, George H. Bird, John Chestnut, Gorge Colaw, William Curry, Adam Fox, Moses Gwin, James Gwin, John C. Gwin, William T. Johns, John Lightner, Jacob Newman. Thomas Parks, Loftus Pullin, David Steuart, David Varner, John Vandevender, Sampson Wagoner, Samuel Wilson, and Amos Wimer.

The most conspicuous events of the Indian wars were a battle near the head of the North Fork, the attack on the home of William Wilson on Jackson's River, and the building of Fort George on the farm of L. M. McClung. The chief events of the civil war were the battle of McDowell, May 8, 1862, and the raids by Federal cavalry in 1863 and 1864.

HIGHLAND AS SEEN IN A TOUR

The stranger entering Highland from the east,—the direction from which the early settlers came,—has his first glimpse of the county from the sharp summit of the lofty Shenandoah Mountain, formerly known as Great North Mountain, to distinuguish it from South Mountain on the other side of the Valley of Virginia. All along the eastern border of this county, Shenandoah Mountain is continuous, its sky-line presenting no deep depressions. Being of sandstone formation, it is not, like the limestone uplifts, an alternation of open and wooded tracts, but is an unbroken forest, and such it has been even since the dawn of white settlement. Nature intended it as a forest reserve, and this condition is insured by its having become one of the forest reservations of the national government. This means that for a very indefinite future these heights may not be devastated by reckless lumbering, and that fires will be suppressed. Clothed uninterruptedly in woodland, the graceful contour of the huge rampart will remain a delight to the eye. It will also remain a quite dependable source of pasturage and to lumber and fuel. Incidentally it will remain a retreat for game. The more objectionable predatory animals, such as the panther and the wolf are gone, but the black bear remain, and because of him, this mountain range is unsafe for sheep. Deer have not quite disappeared, but are very rare.

Looking west from the narrow summit, one may see clear across the breadth of the county. The prospect is that of a tangle of mountain ranges high and low, all piled closely together. This appearance is largely deceptive, and comes from looking horizontally across the landscape. Rising from the almost hidden valleys are the upper edges of tracts of open ground. Yet as a whole the field of vision is almost as primeval as when gazed upon by the pathfinders of nearly two hundred years ago. On a clear, sunny day the prospect is well calculated to detain the person to whom a vision of graceful mountain scenery is not an everyday occurence.

A series of rather sharp turns in this Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike,—completed in 1838 by an engineer who served under the first Napoleon,—brings us rapidly down the mountain side. Thence a straight track of about one mile, following a hollow, leads us into the hamlet of Headwaters on the left bank of Shaw's Fork, a little stream we cross by fording. The road leads diagonally up the steep eastern face of Shaw's ridge, and in only half a mile from the creek we are at the summit. Looking back we

have a full view of Headwaters, several new white buildings, including a church and a school house, giving the place a more modern appearance than it recently possessed. Northward, toward the line of Pendleton county, the valley is quite narrow and has few people. Below it immediately widens out, especially on the east side of the stream, and there is a succession of good farms all the way to its mouth, three miles away. Shaw's Fork and Shaw's Ridge are named for a man who lived a short while in this valley and seems to have been its earliest settler.

By an easier grade of a mile and a half we come to a ford on the Cowpasture. The pike follows the northward face of a hollow, and in severe weather the road is more icy than would otherwise be the case. But repeated surveying of the other side failed to find a more advantageous route. The fordings of the two streams should be abolished, and in no long time they will be. Yet the Cowpasture is no more than a mill stream where crossed by the pike, and for only very brief periods is it rendered impassable by high water.

The valley we have now entered runs the length of the county, but its northernmost section is drained by the first few miles of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac. The Cowpasture rises on the south side of the saddle ridge that devides the waters. The valley is narrow and rather hilly as far down as the confluence with Shaw's Fork. Below it is much broader, since Shaw's Fork comes to an end where the streams unite, the low ground lying mainly on the east side of the river. Taken as a whole the valley of the Cowpasure is the least fertile and the least developed of all the valleys of Highland. In part this is due to the lack of any village center. The best section of the valley is that next to the line of Bath county. Here the low ground lies chiefly on the right bank and for countless years has been enriched by the wash from the limestone upland at the west.

By the pike it is five miles from the Cowpasture to the Bullpasture. Each river-bottom is skirted on the inner side by abrupt foothills that often exhibit a slaty and therefore infertile formation next the respective rivers. But immediately within, a limestone base appears. Bullpasture Mountain is not a saw-toothed ridge like those with a sandstone core, of which Shenandoah Mountain is an instance. It is a broad, swelling dome, highest toward the center, and carved by ravines into a complex of short hills. There are almost no running streams, because the rainwater sinks into the cavernous limestone beneath the surface. At the gaps in the foothill sides are very strong springs, some of which have been used to turn mill wheels. Following a law of natural history, these deep springs have a constant temperature throughout the year. They are relatively warm in winter and only during extreme cold do the water wheels become clogged with ice.

Because of the limestone structure, very much of Bullpasture Mountain has been cleared and converted into grazing lands. Yet few people actually

live on this mountain, the homes of the owners being commonly in the valleys below. Nevertheless, this belt of fine pasture is one of the most extensive in all Highland county.

The valley of the Bullpasture runs entirely through the county, and is broader and more important than that of the Cowpasture. It is likewise the valley most conspicuous for general farming. From Doe Hill in the north nearly to the Williamsville gorge in the south, the bottom land is continuous and year after year produces good crops of corn, wheat, and hay. The river exhibits a strong tendency to keep close to the foot of Bullpasture Mountain. Westward there is a oreadth of about three miles of comparatively low country, threaded by lateral valleys and dotted with hills and short ridges. Many farms are tucked away in these side valleys, although but a very minor part of the surface is brought into tillage.

From this side frequent creeks enter the river, one of them, Crab Run, being of considerable volume.

At the head of the Bullpasture valley is the village of Doe Hill. Half way down is McDowell, the oldest village in Highland. Just inside the line of Bath county is Williamsville. Of these villages more will be said elsewhere.

It is eight miles up the pike by a comfortable grade to the top of the divide separating the Bullpasture from Jackson's River. In the middle distance we pass through the eastern arm of Jack Mountain and traverse the upper valley of Highland by following the saddle-ridge which connects Jack and Monterey mountains. Northward, reaching to the Pendleton line, is the very broken district drained by the various arms of Straight Creek. Notwithstanding the uneven surface a large area is in cultivation. This district is more thickly populated than any other in Highland. The tendency to sell out and go elsewhere is less conspicuous than in the grazing sections. A young couple settles down at or near the old home and the number of inhabitants increases. But the lands are not of the best and as a rule the same is true of the farm homes.

The valley opening out to the south shows a different configuration. It is narrow, but is at once better suited to farming as well as grazing.

From the Monterey divide, one Straight Creek flows north to meet the South Branch at Forks of Waters, a mile within the Pendleton line. From the same divide another Straight Creek courses south to the eastern entrance of Vanderpool Gap, where it meets Jackson's River. The united waters then flow a dozen miles farther to the line of Bath county. In doing so they traverse of succession of farms that comprise a considerable amount of river bottom. But because of the narrowness of the main valley there is a much smaller population up the lateral valleys than there is in the case of the Bullpasture.

Yet to the east, lying between Monterey and Jack Mountains is a tributary region of much importance. This is Big Valley, one of the

canoe-shaped basins that often occur in the Alleghanies. The southern end, reaching several miles into Bath is known as Little Valley. The northern termination is in the vicinity of Sounding Knob. The drainage of the northern end of Big Valley is in the direction of Vanderpool. The drainage of the southern and larger portion is westward by way of Bolar Run.

From end to end Big Valley is a fine bluegrass pasture, and as such its lands command a high price. The local population is more numerous than on Bullpasture Mountain.

By a seies of the usual zigzags the pike ascends Monterey Mountain and then follows the Hightown saddle on iits way to Lantz Mountain. On one side of this saddle are the springs from which issues the South Branch of the Potomac. On the other side are the sources of Jackson's River, which after its junction with the Cowpasture is known as the James. At Hightown is a large barn, the gables facing nearly east and west. On one side the rainfall feeds the Potomac, while on the other side it feeds the James.

The mountain wall on the west is nearly continuous within the county. The one in the east is pierced but wice. Four miiles south of the saddle-divide is Vanderpool Gap, through which Jacksons River leaves the valley in which it rises. Twice as far to the northward, at the pass marked by the Devil's Backbone, the South Branch leaves its own upper valley.

Immediately to the north of the pike begins the rather famous valley known once as Crabapple Bottom and now as the Crabbottom. It is some ten miles long and three broad. This limestone basin is a sea of blue grass. The Crabbottom is recognized as the garden spot of Highland, if a tract which is grazed and almost never plowed may be properly termed a garden. Of this fine valley we shall have more to say in another place.

The upermost valley of Jacson's River is geographically a continution of the Crabbottom and is likewise a grazing region. About the same thing is true of the valley known as Big Back Creek, which bears almost the same relation to Back Creek proper that Big Valley does to Jackson's River. And like Big Valley, Big Back Creek drains westward and not eastward.

We are still a few miles from the western line of Highland. Between Lantz Mountain and the Alleghany Front is still another valley. To the north of the pike it is in fact double, the narrow twin valleys being drained by Straight and Laurel forks, known below their junction as the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac. To the south is the valley of Back Creek, distinguished from its tributary companion as Little Back Creek. Though single it is narrow, and our remark that it holds about the same relation to Big Valley that Jackson's River bears to Big Valley does not hold true in the matter of population. Little Back Creek is the less populous division and the less important in an agricultural sense. The twin valleys to the northward are still more thinly peopled, and until re-

cently there was a large body of merchantable timber in this part of Highland. This has been cut away, and the rails of the lumber-road that was built across the Alleghany have been taken up.

The western boundary of Highland follows the crest of the Alleghany Front, the watershed parting the feeders of the Missippi from the rivers flowing into the Atlantic. Again we are on a limestone mountain, this being higher than the Bullpasture, and in a large degree the forest has been cleared away. Though an excellent grazing area, there is some tilage, the Alleghay being famous for its oats and potatoes. But for even the summer nights are rather too cool.

CLIMATE

The climate of Highland is one of its chiefest attractions. The mountain wall on the east shields this county from the chilly east winds that occur on the Atlantic coast. The mountain wall on the west shields it from the atmospheric disturbances that have free play in the vast plains of the Mississippi basin. The elevation gives it the summer climate of New England and northern New York without also giving it a winter of Canadian severity.

If it were on the sea level, Highland would have a mean temperature of 56 degrees. Its winters and summers would be similar to those of the city of Washington with respect to heat. Directly east, on the shore of the Chesapeake, the growing season is long enough to permit corn to mature when it follows a crop of early potatoes. In Highland no such feat may be accomplished. At Monterey the average yearly temperature is about 48 degrees. In winter it is about 29 degrees, in summer about 67. The summer days are few when the mercury rises above the 80 degree mark. The summer nights are few when a blanket is not required. But the winters are long rather than severe. Snowdrifts may block the roads over the Alleghany Front or even the roads into the Crabbottom, but this is infrequently the case on Shenandoah mountain. People from this region who have reason to go to Baltimore in winter time complain of the penetrating cold of the seacoast. In summer time they as little relish the enervating heat.

At all times the air of this region is tonic and exhilarating. It is conducive to bodily vigor and to mental exertion. A sunny day in summer is most enjoyable. The mountain ridges, clothed in vivid green foliage, stand out in clear relief, and the breeze coming through the meadow bears the aroma of the clover and the fragrant milkweed. In the fall there is a maximum of clear, bracing days, and the riot of color in the autumnal foliage, the maroon, the orange, the reds, the yellows, and the changing greens must be seen to be appreciated. The winter itself is by no means so nearly a reign of leaden sky as is so true of some regions on the seacoast. The sun often comes through the clouds. There is sometimes mud, but it is not sticky nor bottomless.

The woods foliage is fully grown by about May 25, and except on the higher elevations, killing frost is not likely to come before October.

The climate of Monterey, where the altitude is 3,100 feet is a mean for that of the county. At Hightown with 3200 feet of elevation, the cli-

mate is slightly cooler. At McDowell, where the altitude sinks to 2400 feet, it is perceptibly milder.

The many instances of longevity which occur in this territory are eloquent of the general healthfulness. Illness is found here, for no region is exempt, but there does not appear to be any form of disease for which the climate of Highland is distinctly unfavorable. On the other hand, some forms of sickness are here practically unknown.

The climate of a mountain district is ordinarily considered from the viewpoint of the summer season alone, the inference being that the winter is something to be shunned. But on the contrary where there is an attractive summer climate, there is likely to be a good winter climate to match it. And it may be affirmed of Highland that it has a good all-year climate as tonic and healthful at one season as another.

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS

The person who is pleased with mountain scenery cannot be disappointed in Highland. Whichever way you turn there are mountains, and yet the outlook is never monotonous. The view is never quite the same. Except when artificially cleared, the mountains are densely covered with forest. This woodland growth is almost wholly a diversity of hardwood. There is never a solid background of pine with its funereal sameness. Where there are rocky ledges or rock-burdened slopes, these are usually screened in the growing season by the rich and varied foliage. Then again, the graceful mountain contour so characteristic of the Appalachian country, is here present in full measure.

Several prominences pass the line of 4000 feet in elevation. Sounding Knob, four miles south of Monterey, rises 4400 feet above the sea and is the monarch of the mountains of Highland. From its summit there is an extensive view on a fair day. Many other high points command charming fields of vision and are well worth the time and trouble it takes to ascend them.

On the southern border of Monterey is a conical knob, perhaps the only one of its class in the county. Though of no great elevation it is nevertheless steep. On the sheets issued by the National Geologic Survey it is marked as volcanic. Viewed from the village the cone appears to end in a sharp point, but when ascended it is found to be truncate, or flat-topped. Toward the summit the knob is very stony, especially in a space of crescent form. The fragments of rock are dark in color and rough in outline. In plugging the crater that once yawned here, nature has left only a slight trace of the vent. There is no longer a tree on the knob, although the semilunar pits not only show where trees once stood but even show the direction in which they fell. But in every instance trunk and stumps have alike vanished. There is consequently nothing to intercept the view. In the north the entire county seat village may be surveyed by the eye, and beyond it one may look down North Straight Creek to the line of West Virginia. In the opposite direction, by looking down the half-mile wide valley of South Straight Creek, one may discern Vanderpool Gap and have a vista of the lower valley of Jackson's River.

At the head of the mountain gap just below Crabbottom village is the Devil's Backbone. Running lengthwise and almost vertically through the mountain on the north side of the pass is a projecting sheet of rock. It is rather suggestive of the comb on the head of a domestic fowl. Vertical

formations of the same character may be seen elsewhere in Highland. A lesser example than the Backbone is the ledge a few miles west of McDowell by the side of the Staunton and Parkersburg pike. A double ledge is the Devil's Slide on a steep projection of Bullpasture Mountain a little above the head of the Williamsville gorge. In this instance two parallel strata project from the hillside.

There are no lakes in Highland and no cataracts, but the heavy fall of the streams affords a rapid succession of miniature cascades. There are picturesque gorges, where streams pass from one valley into another, and in these shaded glens are ideal spots for a summer picnic, especially when one of the clear, cool mountain springs is near by.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS

The Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike created the county of Highland and the town of Monterey. When that state road wos opened in 1858, it was as though a line of railway had been located near the boundary between Pendleton and Bath. Strong influences were brought to bear to make the new road pass nearly through the center of the new county, and as a result Pendleton and Bath were shortened. But though smaller than either of the parent counties, the pike gave such an advantage to Highland that for a while it had more people than Bath and nearly as many as Pendleton.

In 1847 there was less open land than there is now, and the timber-land area had been but very lightly culled. The county was nearly self-sustaining, and for the very good reason that it had to be. Almost all the farm homes were log houses. Exceedingly few were those of stone or brick, and concrete was unknown. The only good road was the pike, reaching to the Ohio River, and so long as it was in its glory it answered the purpose of a railway. The road between Vanderpool and Bolar crossed Jackson's River twenty-two times. In places, the bed of the stream was widened out and used as a highway. The other county roads were little better, if any.

The new county made one more county seat necessary. It was a foregone conclusion that the courthouse would be built somewhere on the line of the pike. Where McDowell now stands was the hamlet then known as Sugar Tree Bottom, but this was passed over in favor of an opening in the woods and laural thickets on the saddle connecting Jack and Monterey mountains.

Even when the war of 1861 broke out Monterey was a village of only twelve dwelling houses, and nearly all were built of logs. The houses had not quite increased at the rate of one a year. But there was also a Methodist church and there was a brick academy.

Since that small showing the county seat of Highland has steadily increased, the census of two years ago giving it a population of 313. Though founded three-quarters of a century ago, Monterey looks comparatively new. The pulling down of a few sheds or other buildings migh improve the appearance of the little town, yet there is an absence of dwellings on the verge of collapse, or such others as are unsightly without being ruinous. With a few exceptions the homes of the townspeople are of quite modern architecture, the log homes of an earlier day having disappeared. Whether

cld or new, the houses are almost exclusively frame, and almost as generally are painted white. The house yards are well grassed. Shade trees, shrubbery, flowering vines and potted plants are almost everywhere in evidence. The rickety, treacherous wooden sidewalk has all but vanished, and has given place to concrete, walks of the same material leading also from the street to the front door of not a few of the homes.

The location of Monterey is exceptional. Though in a valley, the town is nevertheless on the summit of a ridge. Eastward is the well forested Jack Mountain, the summit being two miles distant by way of the winding turnpike. Westward, and a little farther away, is Monterey Mountain, open fields alternating with wooded tracts all along its eastern face. Foothills, sometimes abrupt, yet never of great altitude, narrow the valley, but leave a half-mile of comparatively open floor on the crest of the saddle-ridge. This saddle is a portion of the divide between the basins of the Potomac and the James, and from it are pleasing vistas into the valleys of the North and the South Straight Creeks, each valley broadening as the distance from Monterey increases.

If the view from the village itself is interesting, panramas that are different and more extensive reveal themselves as a high point is ascended. From a bend in the tumpike a mile east of Monterey, the whole town is exhibited as though from an airplane. From the long extinct volcanic cone just south of the village, the place is again looked down upon, but from a very different angle, while at the same time the observer may look a long distance into the valleys of two Strait Creeks, one opening northward and the other southward. Following the turnpike westward to the summit of 'terey Mountain, the upper portion of the Crabbottom is displayed, just as is the county seat from the point first named. The point of view overlooks the two considerable ridges immediately west of the Crabbottom and discloses a long section of the Alleghany Front, extensive bluegrass pastures reachiing to its very summit. Once again, the visitor may ascend Sounding Knob, four miles south of Monterey in an airline. This monarch of the mountans of Highland towers 1300 feet above the village and not only permits a still more comprehensive view of the Alleghany Front, but enables one to peer over the lofty Shenandoah Mountain and gain glimpses of the distant Blue Ridge.

Though Monterey is 46 miles from Staunton, its leading railroad outlet, it lies but 182 miles from Richmond, 198 from the capital of the United States, 257 from the rising seaport of Newport News, and 386 from New York, the American metropolis. Therefore the county seat of Highland is not at all out of the world, and a first class pike will bring it one hour nearer.

In the angle formed by the main street and the street bearing southward is the courthouse yard, inclosed by an iron fence. It is a feature of the little town that is worthy of more than a passing mention. The in-

closure is a park as well as courthouse yard. In towns like Staunton the stranger looks quite in vain for the comfortable spot in the open where he may feel free to sit down and rest. The city park is remote, and around the courthouse the only shade is that offered by the building itself. The anly seats are the stone steps, and if a crowd be present he is in the way of some one. As to the very limited patch of sward on the east side, he is expected to "keep off the grass." But at Monterey is an extensive, well-sodded yard. Some twenty-five locusts give plenty of shade, and there are movable metallic benches. And furthermore there is no curt poster warning him to keep off from the verdure. The resident or the visitor may enjoy the comfort of a bench and still be in the center of the town.

At the further side of the yard is the brick courthouse built in 1848 for a number of dollars almost precisely equal to the number of people in 1920. Though not of modern architecture, it is for from being any discredit to the town and county, and is likely to be retained for some years to come. The office of the county clerk, however, is rather too small. To the left of the courthouse is the squarish brick jail, a rather recent building.

In front of the courthouse door is the marble statue of an accoutered soldier, holding his gun at rest and shading his eyes with his left hand as he looks northward. The statue is mounted on a granite shaft, around which, and above a circular base, is a ring of grass. This memorial was set up by the U. D. C. at an expense of about $1500. On thiis shaft is the inscription:

The Confederate Soldiers of Highland County,a living tablet to the past the present, and the future. Erected by the Highland Chap. of U. D. C. 1918.

The churches of Monterey are two, the Methodist Episcopal, South and the Presbyterian. The former is a white frame building, the latter a concrete structure erected so recently as 1909.

The financial interests of the town are cared for by the Citizen's Bank of Highland County and the Fiirst National Bank of Highland. The first is housed in a massive structure of natural, gray-brown stone, the second in one of concrete. The respective resources at this writing are $214,374.16 and $488,488.75. C. C. Hansel is cashier of the Citizen's and A. P. Gum of the National.

The hotels are the New Monterey, the Cunningham, and the Whitelaw.

The general stores are the Highland Mercantile Company, C. W. Trimble, R. M. Trimble, D. H. Peterson Company, V B. Bishop and Company, and J. Lunsford and Sons. C. G. Ralston has a Grocery. The Monterey Soda Fountain is carried by Don and Lloyd Sullenberger, the proprietors of the Highland Mercantile Company. An old established business interest is that of H. F. Slaven and Son, undertakers. The planing mills are those of W. E. Gum and R. N. Jones. "The Little Fashion Shop" has lately been opened by Mrs. Dore of Staunton. H. M. Slaven is the village jeweler, and Mrs. H. M. Slaven the postmistress. Dr. Hall, optometrist, very recently

opened a store for jewelry and optical goods: A. K. Evick of Franklin has a saddlery. The faces of the adult males of Monterey are kept smooth and their hair within conventional limits by Charles Diggs and the newly opened barber shop of Houston Wimer. The village blacksmith is Paul Brown. The Monterey Garage and Light Company, C. M. Lunsford, proprietor, not only houses and repairs automobiles, but supplies the town with electric light. Near it is the Highland Garage, Charles Calhoun proprietor Toward the western end of High Street is the three-story Masonic Hall completed in 1910. The fraternal lodges are those of Masons and Odd Fellows. The local bar is composed of John M. Colaw, Edwin B. Jones, Andrew L. Jones, and Boyd Stephenson. The resident physicians are C. B. Fox and A. S. Vaiden. The dentist is Dr. O. J. Campbell. Though last mentioned, not the least important of the business enterprises of Monterey is the well equipped office of the Highland Recorder, H. B. Wood proprietor.

As a matter of course, Monterey is the home of the county officers, these being W. H. Matheny, county and circuit clerk, W. N. Bird, sheriff, H. M. Slaven, treasurer, J. W. E. Lockridge, commissioner of the revenue, and I. L. Beverage, surveyor.

The one defunct industry of the town is the Monterey Milling Company.

As this book goes to press a new schoolhouse is rising in the south of the town. When complete it will be a very modern one-story building of 77 by 120 feet in dimensions, and will contain eight rooms and a hall. The capacity of the auditorium will be enlarged by the folding doors connecting it with two adjacent rooms. The new building will seat 300 pupils, the present number being 225. The most approved ideas in school architecture and school management are observed in the new town school, the contract price of which is $33,400.

Before leaving the county seat a few words may be added as to its future. The very attractive and favorable position of Monterey fit it for being something more than the political and business center of 400 square miles of territory and 5000 people. It is destined to be more than a mere summer resort also. Modern roads and quick and regular communication with the nearest railroads will cause Monterey to be a place of residence for persons whose business or professional interests permit a large measure of freedom in choosing where they prefer to live, and to whom the climate and scenery of the Appalachians are well-nigh irresistible. It does not require an extravagant optimist to predict that within a comparatively short time the present 300 inhabitants of Monterey will have grown into 2000. There is ample room for a town of this size, even though the inconvenience of commanding a large water supply works against the coming of a city of considerable dimensions.

Ten miles east of Monterey is McDowell, the oldest village in Highland. Eighty years ago, and before Monterey was even thought of, it was the ham-

let of Crab Run, and its postmaster, Robert Sittlington, enjoyed the lavish compensation of about $28 a year. A decade earlier, and when known as Sugar Tree Bottom, there was still the nucleus of a town. But while Monterey has increased its population twenty-seven per cent in twenty years, McDowell has gained only four per cent the enumerator of 1920 finding 142 inhabitants here. And no more than two new dwelling houses have been built for some time. But the coming of the automobile has induced the appearance of a commodious garage. The business interests of the little village are the garage and grocery of W. H. Swadley, the general stores of McNulty Brothers and A. R. Hiner, the McDowell Milling Company of Peterson and Flesher, and the Mansion House conducted by R. O. Bradshaw. T. A. Hamilton carries on a blacksmithing and wheelright business. A very recent interest is a soft drink stand. The town has a resident minister and a physician. The two churches are of the same denominations as at the county seat. Just beyond the Bullpasture River are the towering foothills of Bullpasture Mountain, offering at once a fine scenic background, a grazing place for hundreds of cattle and sheep, and a place for gathering blackberries and huckleberries by the bushel. On the western side of the stream the broad bottom presents an unlimited opportunity for expansion when the time arrives for McDowell to be able to make good its claim for a share of the new population which will at length begin to find its way to Highland. The scenic setting is not quite so ideal as at the county seat, yet the river valley is broad and contains some fine farms. McDowell is the seat of one of the high schools of Highland. A mile away, among the mountain to the east, Stonewall Jackson gained a victory over Milroy and Schenk, May 8, 1862. Near the pike and on the border of the battlefield was placed a few years since abrown stone marker. This was through the and at the lower entrance to the narrow and picturesque gorge separating exertions of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

On the Bullpasture, one mile above its confluence with the Cowpasture Bullpasture Mountain from Tower Hill is the village of Williamsville. It became a postoffice and a name just eighty years ago, and the first postmasters were William Lockridge and James Gay. The village stands just beyond the Bath line, yet requires mention because about one-half of its tributary region lies in Highland. Williamsville posesses a good waterpower, utilized by a flouring mill, and around this the village has grown up containing a Presbyterian church, three stores, a blacksmith shop, a resident physician, and about one dozen dwelling houses. A little southward are a Baptist church, a Presbyterian manse, and a two-roomed school house. The village is fifteen miles below McDowell.

Eight miles above McDowell, and very near the sources of the Bullpasture is the smaller village of Doe Hill. It is not actually so new, yet because of its white cottages it is rather suggestive of a new place. The most recent of the business buildings is a handsome little structure, the

home of the Farmers' Bank of Highland, the resources of which are $65,078.92. There are two general stores, a Methodist church, a school house of two rooms, and a resident physician. Travelling visitors are entertained by L. M. Pope. Doe Hill is the center of a fine farming and grazing district. The valley is as broad as at McDowell...It is often true of the river-basins in this section of the Alleghanies that they are fan-shaped toward their heads, owing to the relatively low saddle-ridges connecting the mountain chains. The altitude of Doe Hill is 2900 feet. The neighborhood is good, the climate is good, and the scenery is pleasing. With a more easily approach from the outside world, Doe Hill should become an attractive residential town of several time its present size.

Taking a course parallel with and near the line of Pendleton, we come to the larger village of Crabbottom, just above the upper entrance to the gorge by which the South Branch of the Potomac forces its way through the wall known in Highland as Monterey Mountain. This pass is not so narrow as the one at Williamsville, and the village is directly adjacent to the farming and grazing district around. Yetthe two confronting crags, towering a thousand feet above the village, and rising at a heavy angle, afford an ample mountain background, an unusual feature of which is the perpendicular ledge of rock projecting from the northern mountain end and known as the Devil's Backbone. On the other mountain tip is a corresponding protrusion, although it is less conspicuous. The village has not merely grown during the last decade. It has likewise improved. A concrete sidewalk extends nearly the length of its principal street. The place has nearly or quite as many people as McDowell, and in commercial importance it ranks next to the county seat. Its financial citadel, the Bank of Crabbottom, is the second strongest institution of its class in Highland, and is first in the numbr of its stockholders. The handsome white building dates from 1915, and the resources of the bank are $273,723.34. The cashier is Ira W. Nicholas. The general stores are those of J. W. Kiser and Sons, L. C. Wimer and Bro., and H B. Marshall, the last named having a soda fountain. The large flouring mill is carried on by R. L. Waybright. Travellers are well cared for at the Crabbottom House, the proprietor being W. E. Rexrode. Charles Ralston has a garage. A. Lee Wimer is a jeweler, and J. M. and Milton Marshall have a blacksmith shop. Dr B. Swecker is the resident physician. The Southern Methodists have a church and parsonage. The United Brethren church is the only one of that denomination in Highland. The high school is the second strongest institution if its class in the county, and is now enlarging its quarters. The financial solidity of the village is due to its widely known bluegrass pastures, in which cattle are made ready for the market without the help of grain. There is very little land under the plow south of the village, but considerable to the north.

A short mile up the South Branch brings us to New Hampden. A-

long its short street are a Presbyterian church, a general store, a gristmill, and a half-dozen dwellings, two or three others standing near on the hillside. Yet the hamlet is not holding its own. Four of its houses are vacant, as a result of the steady exodus from the valley and the nearness of its more powerful rival.

On Bolar Run, two miles from where it flows into Jackson's River and eighteen miles from Monterey, is the village of Bolar, lying against the line of Bath and partly within that county. It is the center of some country trade, yet is best known to the outer world by its springs of mineral water. These springs have important curative influences, especially in catarrhal ailment and in affections of the skin. Bolar is thus a resort for pleasure and health as well as focus of trade. Yet the place is very small and does not improve, a few buildings lying idle. The visitor wishes it presented a more attractive appearance, in keeping with its merits as a resort. This can only come with adequate hotel and watering accomodations, and with easy roads to the nearest railway points. So long as Bolar is deficient in these matters, just so long will it fall short of its deserts. In this twentieth century, a place cannot command much summer patronage unless it can easily be reached. Around Bolar are points of historic and scenic interest. The village itself lies in a water-gap, down which in warm weather is a draft of air, as regular in its hour as the sea breeze.

Headwaters, on the Staunton and Parkersburg pike, seventeen miles from Monterey and twenty-nine miles from Staunton, is a very small place in the valley of Shaw's Fork. Here and close by are two churches, a schoolhouse, a store, and almost one-half dozen dwelling houses.

We have now completed our survey of the centers of population in Highland. Stores are scattered about through the country neighborhoods, but in no other instance are there quite enough people close by to properly entitle the group to the designation of hamlet.

INDUSTRIES

The industries suited to Highland are accurately indicated by the geographic conditions. First is agriculture, with stockgrowing as its leading feature. But the comparative isolation of the county has in some degree stood in the way of any specialization of its farming. General farming feature. But the comparitive isolation of the county has in some depractible. A specialized agriculture necessarily awaits the coming of a better commercial outlet.

Because of the very large proportion of surface occupied by mountain ridges, only a minor part of the 250,000 acres are suited to tillage. This minor part includes the river and creek bottoms, a considerable portion of the bench lands, and the more level tracts on the limestone uplifts. But because of the sandstone ridges, the slaty foothills, the deep ravines, and the occasional steep and rocky slopes, very many acres are suited only to forestry or pasturage, or to both purposes at once.

Much the larger portion of the merchantable timber has been sent to the sawmill. Yet there remains isolated tracts of no size, though of considerable importance in the aggregate. Since the greater part of the county should remain in timber, and since the United States is fast nearing a lumber famine, the capabilities of Highland as a forecast reserve becom important and will be spoken of in another chapter.

Highland is preeminently a grazing county. Much of the open land is best suited to pasturage, and the forest tracts are also used as a range for the livestock. The books of the assessor for 1920 report 1901 horses, 10,108 cattle, 17,104 sheep, 204 goats, and 3,956 hogs. Bluegrass district sharply leading in the number of sheep as well as cattle, and therefore leading in the assessed value of livestock. Stonewall district ranks first in horses and hogs, and Monterey district ranks first in Angora goats. The time when a horse would bring only $40, a cow $15, and a hog or sheep only one or two dollars has faded into tradition. Since the population of the United States has passed the one hundred million line, it is no longer possible to glut the market with beef, mutton, and pork under normal business conditions. The time is approaching when the American will have to content himslf with a decreased ration of meat and will have to use more cotton in his clothing and less wool. In the regions most suitable, the growing of domestic animals therefore becomes an increasingly safe dependence. It is true that this industry cannot be expanded to an indefinite extent in Highland, since there is a tolerably well fixed ratio between the

area of a pastoral region and the number of livestock it will safely sustain. Yet the suitability of Highland for grazing is very pronoonced. The soil and climate are exceedingly favorable to the growth of grass, the summers are cool and winters not too severe, there is a comparitive freedom from insect pests, and the winter storms which cause thousands of cattle and sheep to perish in the Northwest are here unknown. The Highland pasture is certain to have shade and nearly certain to have a spring or a flowing branch.

It goes without saying that a good cattle region is by nature well adapted to the production of milk, butter, and cheese. Here again, the lack of an easy outlet has greatly restricted the output of dairy products and compelled the selling of cattle on the hoof. As yet, the direct marketing of milk is almost out of the question and no cheese is made on a commercial scale. Butter does not bring the price it would of the marget were practically nearer.

A similar remark is true of the poultry industry. A fertile soil is not an absolute necessity to the poultryman. He may prosecute this line to advantage on a site that is indifferent in the matter of tollage. The possibilities of Highland in this respect are very considerable, but thus far the distance to market curtails the price of poultry and eggs.

Bee-keeping is not overlooked, yet is not followed in any marked degree, such as is the case, for instance, where buckwheat is a more important staple.

What is known as general farming was once nearly universal in all the states north of the cotton belt, and it is only here ad there that it has yet given place to diversified farming. Such farming is a matter of necessity so long as the leading staples have to be provided near where they are to be consumed. Thus it has been the practice of the Highland farmer to confine his attention to hay, corn, and cats, and in a less degree to rye and buckwheat. Yet despite the absence of any railway, or of piked public roads, a tendency to specialization in agriculture has begun to appear. For instance, the increased attention to livestock, combined with the increasing exodus from Highland tend to diminish the acreage of corn and wheat. The crop does not meet the local demand, and some corn, even, is imported from the adjoining counties.

The agricultural methods of the present day favor giving special attention, in any given region, to the crops for which that region is peculiarly adapted. This readjustment, of course, assumes that the marketing facilities are adequate.

Unless the Highland valleys should some day become densely populated, hay will always be the leading farm staple. The same conditions of soil and climate which make this county a natural home of the grasses, necessarily make it a hay-producing section.I n the average Virginia county east of the Blue Ridge, it is quite as much trouble to secure a yield of hay as

to secure a yield of corn or wheat. In Highland this problem almost takes care of itself. On the Bullpasture is a meadow which has never been plowed, and which, nevertheless, has regularly been producing hay ever since it came into possession of its first white owner, about 175 years ago. It may be counted on for a crop, fourteen years out of fifteen, and in good seasons the yield is two to three tons to the acre. Some other river-farms might furnish a similar record, were their history so well known. Clover and the common grasses supply the hay of this county. There is little alfalfa, this crop being better suited to lower, warmer, and more level regions. The sward in the limestone belts is bluegrass, the same plant which has given fame to the central part of Kentucky.

It cannot be said that Highland has an ideal corn climate because of the comparatively cool nights. Yet the crop succeeds well, and a yield of seventy-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre is not infrequently attained. We may expect that the local crop will always be consumed within the county, ulcss the canning of sweet corn should some day gain a foothold.

For wheat the climate is more suitable and yields as high as thirty bushels to the acre are obtained. In these upland valleys there is in fact an approach to the climatic conditions found in the northwest of Europe, where the average yield of wheat is more than double what it is in the United States. Yet Highland can never be a large producer of wheat, because of the limited amount of land on which it may be grown to good advantage. However, it would take only one per cent of the area, growing an average of fifteen bushels to the acre, to supply the present number of people with flour.

The humidity in the atmosphere of this county is very favorable to the oats crop, another grain which does better in Western Europe than in most parts of America. Jared A. Hiner of Doe Hill has grown 85 bushels to the acre, and yields of 60 to 65 bushels per acre for several years in succession on the same land have been obtained. This is the grain crop in which there is the most possibility of producing a surplus above the home demand.

Rye, which of all the cereals is best adapted to rough land and an indifferent soil, receives little attention in this county. Buckwheat also takes kindly to rough and even stony ground, although it is somewhat taxing to the soil. In this crop, Highland has ranked fourth among the one hundred counties of Virginia.

The potato is most at home in a cool, moist climate. In this region the vines are of luxuriant growth and produce large yields of tubers of superior quality. The crop does better than in the Valley of Virginia, and the potatoes grown on the Alleghany Range in the west of Highland surpass those grown in the valleys. The possibilities of Highland, as a potato-producing section, are therefore very considerable. The same remark applies to the cabbage, a plant requiring a very similar climate. It is instructive to know that a flourishing cabbage industry has been built up

around Rural Retreat in the south of the Valley of Virginia. The elevation there is about 2500 feet, and the easy marketing facilities are responsible for the business.

Highland is a natural home of both orchard and small fruits of all species suited to the latitude. An apple tree set out on the Jackson's River bottom by William Wilson in 1765 has had hundreds of grafts taken from it, and is still bearing spitzenbergs. At Forks of the Waters another venerable apple tree attained a girth of more than ten feet, and in a favorable season could be counted on for eighty bushels of fruit. The county also produces pears, peaches, plums, and quinces, besides cherries in variety. Highland is not especially subject to untimely frosts, and when the bloom is not blighted by these, there is a heavier product of orchard fruit than can be used. As matters now stand, there is of course very little reliance on the outside market. And because of the varying altitudes, it is not at all necessary that the orchards be on the river bottoms. Ridges may be found where the air drainage almost counteracts the visitation of Jack Frost

Strawberries, raspberries, and other garden fruits succeed finely, and the yield of the wild blackberries and huckleberries is enormous. Even the grape flourishes much better than the cool, moist climate would lead one to expect. The housewife of Highland is seldom without a supply of canned berries, since the practice of canning a surplus in the fat years enables the lean years to be borne with much equanimity. The usual abundance of fruit, both large and small, is a very plain hint as to the capabilities of Highland in this line.

In maple sugar, Highland has generally, if not quite always, stood first among the counties of Virginia. During the recent reign of the "high cost of living", maple sugar from this county sold at sixty cents a pound in the Shenandoah valley,and maple syrup at a corresponding rate. Sugar maples are not so numerous in Highland as formerly, but since the American is always willing to pay a good price for the sweet from this handsome tree, the land holder who owns a sugar orchard thould think twice before cutting it down.

Nut trees, particularly chestnuts, walnuts and hickories, are very common in this county.

When we pass from the domain of agriculture, there is little to be said as to industrial pursuits in Highland. Certain small industries, like that of tanning, are now extinct. Sawmilling, which by the American practice, means the speedy conversion of a tract of handsome woodland into a waste of stumps and brush-heaps, is a migratory pursuit. The number of gristmills decreases, for not only does the population fall off, but the people who remain depend in some degree on imported flour. The mineral wealth lies untouched, except for the making of lime, used chiefly as a fertilizer. Regions with both waterpower and metallic deposits are favored sites of mechanical industry, provided the outside world is accessible.

ROADS

The evolution of the public road may be studied to peculiar advantage in a region like Highland county. While it was still a wilderness it was traversed by paths, the work of the Indian and of grass eating animals, especially the buffalo and the elk. The red man preferred to make his trail on a ridge, and to cross a stream where the water is shallow. When a herd of buffalo had eaten up the grass on one pasture ground, it moved on to another taking a very direct course.

Very naturally, the white settler used these ready-made paths whenever they served his purpose sufficiently well, and sections of the roads now in use were at one time, undoubtedly, sections of the paths used by the native American and the shaggy buffalo. Still other roads became necessary, their direction being determined by the spots chosen for the pioneer homes, by the positions of gristmills, and by the nearest county seat.

Since the early comers lived almost exclusively on the large water-course, the first valley conformed very closely to the general direction of the valley itself. And since the Highland river is a quite constant succession of bends, fords were numerous and sometimes quite near together. At times, the river-bed itself was the road.

It was sometimes desirable to connect two parallel valleys by a road. Here again, the course was quite direct, there being an observance of the axiom in geometry that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. So when a ridge had to be crossed, the pioneer road went right up the ascent, probably entering by a hollow and reaching the summit at a depression in the sky-line, but with little regard to the steepness of the hillside.

Nevertheless, for that day and age, such roads were practical. Travel was mostly on horseback, and most loads were carried on packsaddles. To follow a bee-line as nearly as possible was instinctive. A river-crossing was no hindrance, unless just after a heavy rain. A steep path up a mountain meant slow going, but nothing worse. When a person did happen to be on foot, and came to a stream not crossed by a foot-log, he could take off his boots or moccasins—if he wore any—and wade through.

Wagons were few at first, but they became increasingly numerous, and they necessitated a lessening of the heavy grades in the mountain roads. This was done by making the wagon track longer and more crooked. About one century ago, there came a beginning of a turnpike. There was now an attempt to grade the leading highways in a methodical manner. The

grade was now reduced to four or five feet of rise in each one hundred feet of distance. Accordingly, where a turnpike crosses a mountain ridge, it is still more sinuous than the preceding road, and curves, easy enough for a wagon, are rather abrupt for an automobile, and thus require the exercise of caution. On the eastern face of Bullpasture mountain, at some distance below the grade of the Shenandoah and Parkersburg pike, may be seen a steeper and narrower roadway, abondoned about eighty-five years ago.

The successive reductions in the grades in the ridge roads have compelled in a considerably increasing degree just what the early builders could not afford to undertake. These men avoided cuts and fills as far as possible at all. Roads had to be built and maintained within the limit of the supply of free labor prescribed by state law. And besides, the road overseer of the olden time was deficient in engineering skill. However, even when the first turnpikes arrived their road beds were constructed for from two to ten percent of what is now spent in building a thoroughfare of the best sort. Even then, such roads were built by private companies and not out of the public treasury.

In the valleys the problem has not been one of grades but of river-crossings. At first the road ran somewhere near the center of the river bottom. At length, there was a tendency to push the road to one side or the other, so that areas of bottom land would not be needlessly subdivided. but this caused the road to follow closely the bank of the river, or even take the river-bed itself, when a loop in the watercourse come close to a bluff. Such roadbed as did exist was torn out by every flood. The next step was to set the road at a higher level, so to put it above the flood-line, and to eliminate river-crossings as far as possible. Bridges are a necessity in our age, but as they are expensive, the road builder puts in no more than he can help. Thus the road leading south from Monterey, after striking Jackson's River at Vanderpool, does not again cross that stream inside of Highland county. In the village of Doe Hill are two head branches of the Bullpasture. But southward, the river is never again crossed in this county. Here the road skirts the edge of the bottom, and there it runs along the brow of the upland, where a slate formation permits a less muddy roadbed than would be the case if the road were wholly in the bottom.

The highways of Highland county are a very great improvement over those of fifty and more years ago. With the present methods of road-making they are capable of much further improvement without even then meeting the demands of the future.

The population of this county has been declining for about a quarter of a century. The downward movement is still in progress, and the number of inhabitants in 1922 is probably not ten per cent greater than in 1850. Before the tide can be definitely arrested, the number may sink to what it was in 1847, when Highland was organized. In other words it may drop to 4,000, or about thirty per cent below the high water mark of 1900.

This drift cannot be regarded with complacency by any progressive citizen.

The future well-being of Highland depends very greatly upon roads. And when we speak of roads, we speak of public highways. This county is one of the very few in Virginia which are without a single mile of permanent railway. Railroad building in the United States is at a standstill, partly because the country has nearly as great a mileage as it is ever likely to need.

From what direction can a steam railroad be expected to enter Highland? Quite assuredly not from the east or the west, because there is no sound economic reason to justify an east and west line. Such a line would be very expensive to build, and where is the traffic to come from that will warrant the enterprise? A stronger case may be made out in favor of closing the gap of ninety miles between Petersburg and Hot Springs. River valleys are followed all the way, and the grades are not too heavy. But the spurs ending at those two points are weak lines with respect to the amount of traffic they carry. Closing the gap would indeed create a through line, but it is for from evident that a through line of much importance would be created. It is very probable that the iron ores along the line of this gap will some day require a steam railroad for their exploitation but that day is not in the near future. An electric road is more feasible, and the undeveloped water power along the line would supply the motive energy.. But until conditions are markedly different from what they are now, motor trucks and busses can take care of the business now in sight, provided there is a first class highway the entire distance from Petersburg to Hot Springs. Passengers and parcel post packages could then be taken from point to the other in four hours. The railroad is a great convenience, but the coming of the gasoline engine renders it less indispensable than it used to be. And certain of the influences that attach to small railroad towns do not make them the most desirable places to live in.

With an adequate system of modern highways, Highland would have little reason if any, to regret the absence of a steam railroad.

As these pages go to press a macadamized road has been brought to the eastern foot of Shenandoah Mountain at West Augusta. It is Number Nine of the State Highways of Virginia. That the hard surfacing will come farther is already assured, and within a few years we may expect it to reach Monterey, the western terminus of the road, the eastern being Newport News. To see that the macadamizing does not stop here but is carried as far westward, at least, as the Greenbriar River, should engage the earnest efforts of every Highland "booster." Staunton and Durbin are about seventy miles apart, and except in time of heavy snow fall, one point could be reached from the other in four hours. The road would thus become an automobile trunk line crossing a region of rare scenic beauty. It might not be the local passenger traffic which would yield the larger share of passenger income.

A line quite as important is a thoroughly macadamized road to connect the railway termini at Petersburg and Hot Springs. At the southern end is already an adequate road as far as Warm Springs. In the north a modern highway is already in course of construction between Petersburg and Franklin. This line will be less subject to snow blockades than the other. It will be a boon to the spur-railroads that come to Hot Springs and Petersburg.

With these two lines completed, Highland will have good outlets to the north, the east, the south, and the west.. However, two tributary lines within the county will still be needed. A good hard-surfaced road should connect Doe Hill with Williamsville. Another, leaving the South Branch road at Forks of the Waters should run up Crabbottom and down Back Creek to the line of Bath. The counties of Pendleton and Bath would link these branches to their own systems.

It is true enough that to build a hundred miles of up-to-date roadway is a very costly proceeding; rather too much so for the unaided resources of a county with less than 5,000 people. But to the age in which we live good roads are an absolute necessity, and have to be secured at almost any expense.

That the system of roads we have outlined for this county will arrest the drop in population is not open to serious doubt. Even were the population figures to hover around the five thousand mark, there would be not a few compensations. Marketing and shopping would be facilitated. Automobiles would last longer because less subject to severe wear and tear. Hundreds of city people would be attracted here during the summer months.

But the population would not remain stationary. The downward drift can be arrested and the current turned in the contrary direction only by presenting valid inducements to people of other communities to make permanent homes in Highland, either for profit or for comfort of living. Under present conditions the tide cannot well be turned. With adequate roads it can be turned, and it does not require the vision of an enthusiast to see a Highland of 10,000 inhabitants within fifteen or twenty years after the good roads question is settled. A doubling of the population might be expected to double the resources of the four banks of this county. This increment would of itself equal the cost of the macadamized roads.

A lesson may be found in Switzerland. That little country is exceedingly rugged, and but a very small part of it is suited to tillage. Yet the Swiss have spent many millions of dollars in building roads which are not excelled by those of any other country in all the world. Tourists visit Switzerland by the thousand. They would visit it only by the dozen if they had to use roads of the sort that has been typical of America. The tourist business is enough to justify the Swiss in the expense they have incurred in building their magnificent roads.

It is not good business to build a superior road and then fail to keep it up. Neither is it good business to keep it up after the time honored fashion of working the public roads. The most scientific way is to divide such a road into sections and appoint a caretaker for each, making it his business to mend every defective spot as fast as it appears. This is no more than patterning after the practice of the railway corporations.

Not all the highways of Highland can be macadamized, owing to the cost, and yet the mileage needs to be increased, in order that the several valleys may become more accessible, one with another. For instance, the old Wilson road, dating from the middle of the eighteenth century, and connecting Bolar Springs with the Bullpasture needs to be reopened. It has been permitted to degenerate into an indifferent foot-path. Observing well established principles in road-making, the dirt road may be a very comfortable road to use. Many are the communities in the United States that would envy Highland if they knew of her wealth in road building material. The well built hillside road that lies in a slate formation is well drained and never muddy. It may be made almost equal to a turnpike itself. But even when slate is not present other good material is always near at hand, and concrete, when needed, is readily prepared.

Had scientific road-building been as generally understood a hundred and fifty years ago as it is now, and had it been resorted to instead of the prevalent haphazard practice that scarcely registers any substantial advance, there might now be no problem associated with the declining population of Highland.

SCHOOLS

It is now more than fifty years since the free school system began in Virginia. The decade immediately preceding was a time of war and reconstruction, and public education languished very much. The men and women are few, and fast becoming fewer, who can tell by word of mouth of the pay system in vogue until 1870. But from small beginnings, and not the most cordial public sentiment to start on, the free school has so won its way that the private educational institutions of the section of the state west of the Blue Ridge are almost wholly confined to certain schools for secondary and higher education. Though much still remains to be accomplished, the progress of the public school system in Virginia, within the last ten years, is quite remarkable.

Along educational lines two conflicting tendencies have been observable in Highland since the present century came in. One is the steady depletion in the rural neighborhoods of the younger element of the population. The parents often remain, but all or nearly all of the younger members of the household go into the villages or leave the county altogether. Thus there has been, and still is, a shrinking in the number of homes where there are children of school age. The result is seen in the closed schoolhouses, and in the districts where there is trouble in maintaining the scale of attendance required by the school law. Sometimes the actual distance to a school is almost prohibitive. The other and opposite tendency lies in the strengthening of the schools in the leading villages and the consequent appearance of the high school department.

The tendencies in American life are such as to tolerate the country school of one room only when there appears to be no way to avoid it. A school of eight or ten members cannot be highly interesting to either teacher or pupils, asd the teacher's chair therein is not eagerly sought by well qualified instructors. Those parents who move into other communities do so largely on account of the better school facilities thus afforded them. In fact, this is one of the motives that explain the diminishing population of Highland.

The only solution in sight is the centralized school, and this makes the school car inevitable. But the massing of much the greater share of the inhabitants of Highland into narrow valleys makes this transportation problem the easier to handle.

Perhaps the day is near when there will be no more than twelve schools

in Highland; two for the Cowpasture and Shaw's Fork, three for the Bullpasture, four for the middle, or Monterey valley, and three for Bluegrass District. So long as present conditions continue, a few of these may still need to be one-room schools, but when, as is discussed in another chapter, there is sufficient opportunity for a marked growth in the population of the county, every school may be expected to become one of three or more rooms. There will then be little or no occasion for the Highland family to move elsewhere because of the educational situation.

The high schools at Monterey, Crabbottom, and McDowell provide one such institution for each of the three magisterial districts. All these have now four-year courses of study and are therefore senior high schools. The comparatively short period during which these have been in operation has already brought marked results. So long as the one-room school was nearly universal within the county, there was some indifference about receiving a higher education. A better schooling was known almost altogether by heresay, because the facilities for it were remote, or could not be secured except at much sacrifice. But the coming of three high schools has brought a change of attitude,, and this is shown by the number of the young people of Highland who have within the past decade graduated from colleges, normal and professional schools, and business schools. In several cases, nearly every member of the family has secured a higher education. The inhabitants of Highland do not rank low in natural intelligence, and this intellectual broadening can scarcely fail to work an influence very beneficial to the whole community.

The criticism is often made that higher education weans the young people from the country. There is much truth in this charge, because too many of the makers of text-books, and too many of the framers of school courses have given a very decided city twist to their efforts. But there is an increasing tendency in matters educational to make the practical work hand in hand with the scholastic. When a county is essentially rural, and is finding its way to a specialized husbandry, as is the case in Highland, its high school courses must conform, and undoubtedly will conform, to the fact, in order to give the community the greatest possible service.

The high school at McDowell has lately doubled the size of its building, and yet the frame house must some day give place to a more modern structure of brick, so that it may better fulfil its mission, as well as more suitably accommodate the larger number of pupils which it will eventually have.

Likewise Crabbottom is increasing its facilities by putting up a second frame building alongside the first. This valley is wealthy and well-peopled, and has a most creditable record in the number of college students who began their educational career in the high school. Before long, it will be needful to exchange the existing quarters for a home more fully in line with the developing needs of the present time.

Monterey is throwing its frame schoolhouse into the discard, a pro-

ceeding that the pupils, at all event, are not likely to regret. Suitable school quarters go very far indeed toward making an education pleasanter and easier. At this writing a brown stone edifice is taking form which will be a credit to the county and town. An up-to-date school plant costs much money, but it increases the earning capacity of the young men and women it sends out, and makes them more servceable to the community. Like the good road, the modern schoolhouse is an absolute necessity.

A LOOK AHEAD

In this chapter let us take an "account of stock," and see what bearing it is likely to have on the future of Highland.

One of the very strongest assests of this county is its climate. Good authority classifies the divisions of the east and middle of the United Stotes as follows, with respect to their healthfulness: 1. The Southern Highlands. 2. The Northern highlands. 3. The Northern lowlands. 4. The Southern lowlands. The Pacific plateau is an arid region and can never sustain a large population. Deserts are not popular resorts. The Pacific coast is a world by itself. The superiority of its climate is so harped upon, early and late, by interested parties, that it has become good form to accept what thesse persons say as law and gospel. That section is unquestionably mild in winter, if indeed its winter can properly be termed winter. But when the visitor, or even the resident, becomes frank and speak out what is in him, we are told that the country which is rainless and dusty more than half the yeear cannot boast of possessing an ideal climate. In fact, the ideal climate is a will o' the wisp. When you imagine it is located, it jumps to some other spot, and repeats the performance as long as you attempt to follow the trail.

Certain climatic facts are not much in controversy. The European stocks that until after the close of the war of 1861 formed the basis of the population of the United States came from the British Isles, France, Germany, Scandinavia, and the low countries. The ancestors of the immigrants from that part of Europe had lived there centuries upon centuries, and were most thoroughly acclimated. The climate of that region is in general characterized by an absence of extremes. Rarely is it exceedingly cold or exceedingly hot. No season of the year is rainless. There is enough humidity at all times to cause any species of turf-grass to flourish. Any grass that does not make a close turf if likely to be a dry climate plant. In the United States these stocks have best maintained their physical vigor where the climatic conditions approximate those of the mother countries. They have not easily accommodated themselves to the Atlantic lowlands, even as far north as New Jersey. In the hot, dry lowlands of the Southwest they are restless and discontented. They do not take kindly to a climate that is homelike to the Spaniard.

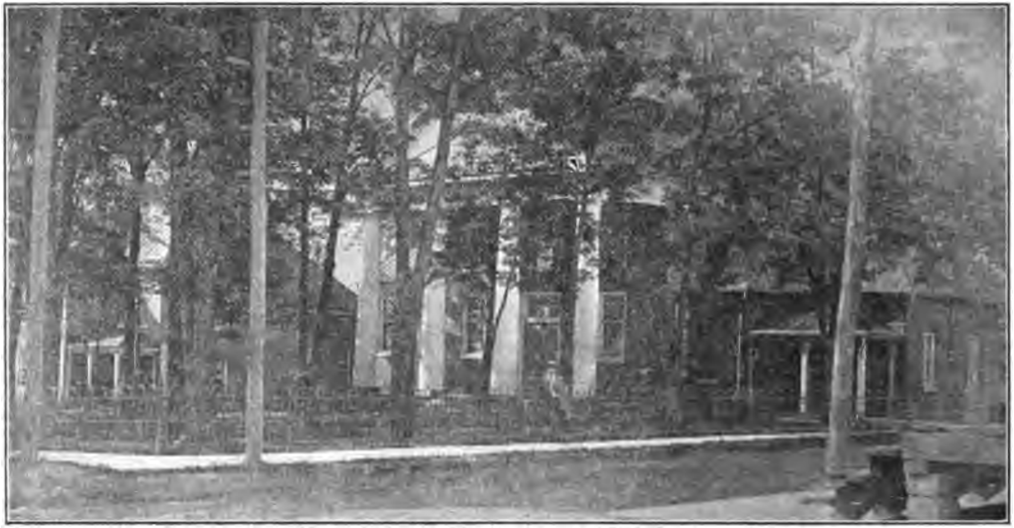
But in the Appalachian belt the immigrant stocks thrive as well as in Europe. Here is a country of turf-grass. Here the air is tonic and brac-

ing at all seasons. Longivity is very common. The people are robust and are rather more prolific than other Americans. All this is an approach to the conditions that have produced the people of Western Europe. There is plentyof sunshine and yet there is sufficient humidity. The chillines of the winter air of the seacoast is not experienced and the transition from heat to cold, or from cold to heat is not so accentuated as is the case in the great Mississippi basin. For the "making of the American," in a physical and also in an intellectual sense, no part of the United States can excel the Southern Alleghanies. Thus far the people of this region have not made the most of their heritage, but we may feel assured that such a statement will not hold true of the future.

After a few decades the Southern highlands became well peopled, according to the standard of an earlier time. As a rule, the counties of this region steadily advanced in population, although they have as steadily supplied an outflow that has spread in every direction. They have been a nursery ground, not only for the peopling of the newer communities to the westward but also for taking a hand in this renaissance of the older communities which will bear fruit in the future.

It has been set forth, and with much show of reason, that this mountain land has already as many people as it properly needs. But the readjustment of economic life which is now in progress will reveal that the saturation point is still well in the future; that possibilities little more than suspected will afford room for still more people. Some of the highlanders, or their children, will return. They will be accompanied by natives of the lowlands in search of an unspoiled America, and to whom the graceful scenery and tonic air will have an irresistible appeal. Many of this latter class will be people who work with their hands or their brains. The more of such the better. The summer visitor will come without special urging. But he is a of passage, with only a fleeting interest in the mountain, and since he is a drone or a devotee of pleasure while away from his place of business his influence is not altogether healthful. Wherever the exotic summer interest overshadows the local all-the-year interest, one finds a community that is not desirable to the ordinary man as a permanent place of residence. The summerer cannot be excluded, and it is not right to tell him he is not wanted at all; but at the same time it is not wise to permit him to set a pace for a community not of his mould to try to follow. If "the sunburnt world a man will breed," a world that is at work is the only truly normal world.

We have elsewhere stated that when a good summer climate is mentioned there is left the impression that the climate of the same place in the winter season leaves much to be desired. This may sometimes be the case, but in Highland we affirm there is a good all-the-year climate. When the cold is greatest the snow is dry, and this is a more confortable condition than the penetrating sharpess of milder winter air on the seacoast. The



COURT HOUSE, MONTEREY

winter season in this county is long rather than cold, and it conduces to a domestic life. A resident of another Appalachian county not far from here went South for his health, and complained that "Florida has no firesides." Such an observation is not at all true of the Appalachians.

Another asset, of much more consequence than appears at a first glance, is the forest ground. It would be exceedingly difficult to determine just how many acres of the surface are covered with trees. Most experts will probably agree that not many more acres should be cleared, while on the other hand, there is now and then a field which does not justify its existence, and should be allowed to revert to woodland. But the forested area is probably not less than 100,000 acres. Just now it is in the aggregate, of small commercial value. Very much of the timbered surface has been stripped of its large trees. The usual practice with American sawmillers is to cut down every saleable tree, large or small, and leave behind a waste of stumps and brush-heaps. Woods fires may occur in any body of timber land, but they are peculiarly destructive in land that has been cut over. The young growth is destroyed and the soil impoverished. But fire or no fire, it is a long while before there is a new growth ready to convert into lumber, fuel, or mine props. In the meantime it only affords a little range for the livestock or a crop of berries that can be consumed only within the county.

This unsystematic and wasteful method must speedily come to an end, for the very good reason that the United States is on the verge of a timber famine. The white pine forests of the North and the yellow pine of the South are virtually exhausted. The only timber reserve of much importance is in the states of Washington and Oregon. Hard woods in insufficient quantity are used to eke out the vanishing supply of soft woods. Forestry has become a recognized science. It is already applied to the increasing acreage embraced in the Nationol forest reserves, and the public good already dictates that it be applied to the woodland still in private ownership. The time may not have arrived when there should be regular plantations of trees, as is the case in the more progressive countries of Europe, but there should no longer be any indiscriminate pillaging of the American forest. There must be restrictive regulations as to the trees which may be felled. Trees of little use for any purpose must give room for those of more value. The woods fire must be kept from gaining any headway, so far as is possible at all.

Scientific forestry thus means a regular and quite dependable output of lumber and fuel, just as the cleared lands grow regular crops of hay, corn, and wheat. In the long run the forests yield a more ample supply of woods products than under the present short-sighted method. The forests of Appalachian American are more luxuriant than those of France and Germany. If the forests of Highland were under the supervision practiced in those countries they would soon be yielding a yearly return of half

a million dollars.

The policy of a certain corporation in the state of Maine becomes instructive. It purchased a large area of birch woodland for the manufacture of spools. Instead of slashing down the trees as rapidly as possible, and then movingto another spot, if perchance another spot could be found, the tract was divided into twenty-five sections, only one of which might be culled in any one year. At the end of the quarter-century the first four per cent of the acreage would be nearly certain to have as large a growth as at first. The mill would therefore be permanent.

But a forest yields by-products as well as timber. Nut bearing trees will be of much importance in the America of tomorrow. Another item is game. The sportsmen is very much inclined to an exterminating slaughter, his weak sense of individual responsibility making him quite indifferent to the fact that he is killing a goose that lays a golden egg. When the state of Pennsylvania found that its game was almost shot out of existence, it adopted effective game laws, and the game has come back. If Highland were yielding as much dressed game as a like average area of Pennsylvania, its yearly value would be $15,000; an item not to be despised.

A thing quite impossible to estimate in terms of dollars is the influence of woodland in regulating the run-off of the rain-fall. For example the destructiveness of the floods in the Ohio has kept pace with the cutting away of the forests within the basin of that river. We have pointed out that with one slight exception, no watercourse enters Highland. And since the county is but twenty miles square, its rivers cannot be large where they leave the county boundary. Nevertheless, the fall is always very considerable. At Williamsville the Bullpasture has fallen more than a thousand feet from its source near Doe Hill. Where it crosses into Pendleton the South Branch has already fallen several hundred feet. In general, the streams of Highland are fairly constant in volume because of the large wooded area and also because of the under-ground drainage from limestone belts like Bullpasture mountain. They are therefore of potential importance as sources of electric energy. Highland has no coal, and its sky can never be befouled with the fumes arising from rows of coke ovens. But its "white coal" is inexhaustible and of prospective economic importance in producing electric light and running small industrial plants. As one of the leading countries of Europe, Italy has been regarded as greatly handicapped on account of having no coal. But when the coal of England is used up, it is now recognized that the streams flowing out of the Alps and Appenines will by means of electric motors have converted Italy into a manufacturing region. This is likewise true of Switzerland, and Highland is one of the Switzerlands of Virginia.

A third resource is the soil, the possibilities of which have not as yet been heavily drawn upon. In 1832, after less than one century of occupation, the farms of Highland were badly run down. This was because of

faulty tillage, for a soil that will grow walnut trees six feet thick is certain to have great recuperative power. The outer world remained nearly as remote as ever, but better farming methods were gradually adopted, and the county ceased to wear a neglected, poverty-stricken look.

It is true that the population of this county has been faling off for about twenty-five years, but the causes are quite well understood. One of these is the sharply increased price of livestock that accompanied the entry of the United States into the World War. Another is the lure of the cities and towns, because of the high wages that came to be paid for almost any form of labor or service. Until less than ten years ago it was said that a real estate agent would starve in Highland, because if a place did chance to come on the market, it was quickly and speedily snapped up by some man living near by. This has not been true of the last half decade. There has been a very considerable movement in real estate. The people who sell out usually leave the county. In about one instance out of every two, thepurchaser is a resident who simply adds to the acreage he already has. In the other instance, the buyer is a non-resident, especially from the Shenandoah Valley. He buys to get grazing land, and he leaves his purchase in the care of some local man. This absentee landlord has scarcely any personal concern in the churches and schools, the horizon of his interest being guaged by his tax bill and by the sales of livestock. It is the grazing districts, usually the better lands, which show the most depletion in population. Lands of average quality bring $100 per acre. The better lands, particularly in the Crabbottom, command twice this amount.

Some features ofthis tendency are regrettable. The vacated house, even when in good condition, remains closed, the new owner not wishing that it be occupied even by a tenant. Schools and church congregations are weakened, and the social life of a neighborhood becomes less interesting. And yet the movement is a natural one. It simply registers an increased specialization of the county in the direction of grazing, which is one of its very strongest lines. So long as marketing facilities remain as they are now, this specializing will hold the field. The decline in the population will continue until it reaches the point where there begins to be an insufficient number of people to manage the activities of the county.

To cause the pendulum to swing in the opposite direction, no one thing is more necessary than that an intensive agriculture be made worth while. This does not necessarily mean a railroad, but at the least it does mean a system of solid roads suitable for motor trucks. Neither does it mean that all thegrazing tracts will be broken up into small farms. Grazing will always be very prominent in Highland, but when, as is the case here, there is much ground finely suited to tillage, the strictly agricultural interest cannot be kept submerged.

The lessened man-power of the farms of this county, and the increased prominence given to livestock are reflected in a diminished yield

of the staples. The crops of corn, wheat, and even oats do not meet the local demand, although there is a surplus of potatoes. There is likewise a surplus of the minor products of the farm, such as poultry, eggs, and maple sugar.

As already pointed out, there cannot be a very heavy increase in the crops of corn and grain, because of the limited amount of prime agricultural land. Highland may never, as a rule, have an export surplus of corn and wheat, and it is not essential that it should. But in two grain crops there is room for considerable expansion. These are oats and buckwheat, especially the former. We have remarked upon the unusual suitability of Highland for oats, particularly in the cooler districts, such as the slope of the Alleghany divide. It may not be fanciful to suggest that the possibilities in oats may at length warrant a local plant for the conversion of a portion of the crop into a cereal food.

Where the oats crop is best, there also the potato crop is best. It may easily happen that it will yet rank first among the agricultural staples of Highland. The potato fields might cover no more than one acre in twenty-five, and still produce a million bushels a year. A county specializing in potatoes is quite sure to be highly prosperous. Accomac and Northhampton in this state and Aroostook in Maine are instances.

And where the climate and soil favor potatoes, they also favor cabbage and turnips.

Attention has been called to the suitability of Highland for all the common kind of fruits. This resource is destined to become important. As an apple-producing section, Washington and Oregon have no natural advantage over the Alleghany belt, and growers from that quarter are turning their attention our way. With the same care in cultivation, spraying, picking, and packing, this region need need not fear the competition of the Pacific coast. A portion of the huckleberry crop will at length be canned, as is done in New England and Michigan. The abundance of wild blackberries and dewberries is a hint to grow domesticated varieties for the market.

All in all, the agricultural possibilties of Highland are ample for the support of a much larger population then the present. But this implies that the present system of grazing and general farming must in some degree give place to small farming conducted on a more or less intensive scale. This in turn implies that the products of the modified system of farming must be sent to market without an undue outlay of time and expense; a contingency that positively demands a system of good roads.

In a yesterday that is still near, the head of a family in Highland had to provide for the winter by laying in a stock of provisions, fuel, and other necessaries. This was in part obligatory because the road over a mountain was liable to be blocked by snow. The young people, as they grew up, thought they must go elsewhese, either for a full education or for employ-

ment. The parents were influenced by the exodus, and often believed they ought to join in it.

But the isolation so complained of then is losing its hold. The time when the hours of winter daylight were not long enough to make the journey to Staunton is a recollection and no longer a reality. In a practical sense, the time is already reduced to a third of what it was. The parcel post brings many an article of merchandise to the farmhouse door, and brings some of the conveniences of the town within easy reach. The snow blockade isno longer an annoyance to be endured. It is one to be banished by the snow plow.

The new Highland which has already begun to take form, and which will become full grown after the arrival of better roads, will not so much be considered a good place to go from. It will be more attractive to the rising generation, and more of the young people will feel it worth while to cling to their native county. The schools are already improving, and the field for profitable employment will broaden.

Perhaps ninety-nine per cent of the people of this county belong to families that have long been settled here. Ever since Highland was formed the emigration has been so large that it has very nearly kept down the natural increase. As farmers or mechanics, or in profesional or business careers, people of Highland birth are quite widely diffused in the United States. It is claimed, and probably with slight exaggeration, that a hundred Highland families are now settled in the adjoining county of Augusta.

One of the surest things of the future is that people reared in different and sometimes distant communties will come here to live. They will be very much influenced by the salubrity of the climate and the beauty of the scenry. Some will be of independent means and therefore able to chose a home to their liking. Some others, as in certain professional lines, will also be able to use their own choice in selecting a home. Still others will be men who use their muscle as well as their brains, and they will sometimes occupy corners of the industrial pasture which are more or less unfamiliar to the native because hitherto undeveloped. And in thus replacing emigrants, Highland need not be the loser. More than one half of the American people now live in the cities, and it looks as though the proportion will become still greater. And as the tiller of the soil has more and more mouths to feed, his employment becomes the safer thereby.

The summer visitor will also come in increasing number, especially to the villages. Though not himself an actual resident, he contributes greatly to the support of the communities to which he gives a preference. The summerer who prefers the mountain to the seaside will at least be glad to know what Highland can offer him.

Once again, and at the risk of being tiresome, we repeat that the possibility of a railroad outlet for Highland is limited to a north and south line. This possibility is too remote and uncertain to base any calculations

upon. But a system of highways which will fill the bill will answer very nearly as well as a railroad itelf. The county absolutely needs such roads and must have them. All roads not likely to be macadamized must by degrees be reconstructed upon scientific principles, so as to insure good drainage at all points and to eliminate needless humps.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF HIGHLAND

The man or woman who can write a local history and have it absolutely free from error does not live and never has lived. In the History of Highland published in 1911, there is now and then an omission or an inaccuracy, just as there are in any other book of this class. In the preface to that book he explicibly states that he can not guarantee the entire accuracy of the family sketches on pages 257 to 388. On page 243 he mentions some of the difficulties with which the local historian has to contend.

In at least one instance the purchaser of the History of Highland noted on the margin of the pages above named all the deaths and marriages he knew of that had occurred since the date of the book. He also noted several omissions or inaccuracies. All these are given below. Valuable contributions along the same line have been received by mail, and some other additions have been given verbally.

The abbreviations in this chapter are those explained in the History on pages 245-249. "3 down" following a page number, means the third line below the top of the page. "3 up" means the third line up from the foot of the page. And so with other expressions of the same sort. When a date is followed by "c," it means that the date or the number of years given is approximate, and not necessarily the exact figure.

Other additions should undoubtedly appear in this chapter, but as they were not reported to the compiler, the fault is not his.

POSTOFFICES IN HIGHLAND AND PENDLETON, 1843

With name of postmaster and his compensation:

Postoffice—Postmaster	Compensation
Campbell's Store—Alexander Campbell	$24.29
Crabbottom—Emanuel Arbogast	5.78
Crab Run—Robert Sitlington	28.88
Doe Hill—Jared Armstrong	29.01
Franklin—Joseph I. Gray	152.96
Headwaters—John D. Erwin	.27
Hevener's Store—(name changed during year to Campbell's Store)—Jacob Hevener, Jr. (partial return)	3.02
Oak Flat—William Dyer	281.0
Ruckmansville—John H. Ruckman	26.45
Oak Flat——William Dyer	28.10
Wilsonville—William Wilson	10.25

Ministers of Monterey, Crabbottom, and Pisgah Presbyterian churches --amended list.

Charles S. See	1879—1881
A. F. Laird	1882—1887
E. H. Amis	1887—1890
William E. Hamilton, D. D.	1890—1893
Robert M. Latimer	1894—1895
C. W. Trawick	1896—1897
John Ruff	1897—1901
W. S. Trimble	1903—1909
N. A. Parker	1912—1919
George L. Kerns	1921————

The sub-headings at the beginning of each chapter are intended to take the place of an index, so far as Part I is concerned. For Section VI, pages 257-352, there is an index on page 256. Sections V VIII and IX are brief, and like the others are arranged in alphabetic order. For Section VII, pages 353-372, the index is as follows:

For pages 378-387 the surnames are these:



A LOVING TRIBUTE

To the Confederate Soldiers of Highland. Erected by the U. D. C., 1918. Court Square, Monterey.

Edmond	Karicofe	Porter	Trainor
Estill	Keitz	Redmond	Wilson
Floyd	Knox	Roby	Wise
Frail	Layne	Ruckman	Wood
Gall	Lewis	Rymer	Zickafoose

25 (15 up): Not "Wappacomac" but "Wapacomo," which means "wild plum."

25 (14 up): Not "Wallawhatoola" but "Walatoola," which means "fine white cedar."

67 (8 up): "Estill" not "Ashton," which was simply a mispronunciation.

69 (9 up): Hugh Miller went to Greenbier.

69 ((last line): Delamontony and Elliot were non-residents who lived in the ShenandoahValley.

70 (14 down): "Hance" not "Hans." He was a son of Michael Sr. and a brother to Matthew.

71 (20 down): Hisreal name was "Hercules Wilson."

72 (12 down): "Anglin," not "Anglen." The family went to Greenbrier and later to Randolph.

79 (13 down): Its name was Fort George.

81 (8 up): The name of the boys was Kephart, a tenant family on the farm of John McCreery. They escaped from the Indians.

84 (picture): The tree in the foreground is the swamp oak. The apple tree is one of the two near white cross.

P. 86 (9 down): Burnside and Hempenstall went to Greenbrier. Dawson Wade was a non-resident.

87 (8 down): The Frames and Duffields moved to Gauley River.

P. 116 (14 down): "Andrew J. Jones" not Andrew H. Jones."

P. 128 (13 up): The Confederates also had the sun in their faces.

P. 131 (13 down): Thursday not Sunday. After the war the remains of the soldiers killed in this battle were taken to Staunton; the Confederates to Thornrose Cemetery, the Federals to the National Cemetery.

181 (14 down): "Ben-Ammi," not "Benoni." And so on p. 182 and elsewhere.

183 (15 down): "John W. Arbogast, 1879-1889," not "William M. Arbogast, 1879-1899." John W. was succeeded by his son Emory M. (1889-1899), and Emory M. by J. Edward, another son, (1899-1911.)

207 (20 down): Slaven, William B.—in Valley campaign, 1864—company, etc. unknown—(By affirmation of Capt. A. G. McGffin.)

201 (9 down): Haman Wees was in Company A., 18th Virginia Cavalry, and was living in 1911.

222: Ben-Ammi Hansel was perhaps the best farmer of his community, and is said to have brought into the Crabbottom the first mowing machine and the first top-buggy ever known there; also to have planted in

that valley its first "nursery orchard," still in existance at his old home, a fine brick mansion of colonial design. A large bank barn and numerous out-buildings are near by. Mr. Hansel was a patron of education. He was deeply religious and did much to establish the Presbyterian church in the Crabbottom.

239. "Hansel" should be changed from the Scotch to the German list. "McNulty" is an Irish name, and placed among the Scotch names only because among the Ulster immigrants were some families who had left the Roman Catholic communion and attached themselves to the Presbyterian.

257 (Alexander, Charles G. died 1916. E. M. died 1913.

257 (Arbogast): William H. died 1913.

258 (12 down): Emory M. m. Annie S. McNulty; Arthur W. m. Tessie Douglass, Poca, 1012;J. Edward m. Margaret C. Gilkerson, 1912.

258-10 down (Arbogast): Sallie J., 6th of Daniel, died 1918.

259-3 down (Arbogast): Jane Colaw died 1922.

260-261 (Armstrong): . Jared M. died 1915.

Glenn of Abel H. m. Lillie K. Armstrong—D. 1922.

Abbot L. died 1921, aged 76.

John M. (of George) died 1912, his widow died 1918. James and Harmon are others c. of John M.

Mahlon (died 1919, aged 92) m. Hannah Rexrode, widow of Josiah Hiner. c.—Medora (died 1922) m. George Mitchell.

Adeline (of John O.) died 1921, aged 29.

262-263 (Beverage): William A. of John died 1917. John R. died 1917. Andrew J. died 1920. Eva J. (of Willie) m. P. S Miller 1919 Claude (of Samuel) died 1920. Jacob E. (of Josiah) m. Arbelia F. Beverage, 1915.

Hon. A. J. Beveridge, of Indianna is a kinsman to the Beverages of Highland.

264-21 down (Benson): Edna died 1914.

266-15 down (Bird): Littleton H. died 1912.

266-18 up (Bird): Alexander W., died 1919.

266-2 up (Bird): Missouri A. Rexrode died 1913.

268-2 down (Blagg): Elsie V. died 1921.

268-5 down (Blagg): Ben-Ammi H. died 1921 aged 74.

269-8down (Bodkin)): Charles died 1916.

270-12 down (Bodkin): Caroline A. died 1916; William A. died 1922.

271-7 down (Bradshaw): James B. died 1916. Josephine a daughter. Jasper M. (not John N.)

271-16 down (Bradshaw): Herbert (not Hubert). Mary J. (not Mary F.) m. Jeremiah G. Helms, 1921.

271 (Briscoe): J. Brown died 1912.

272 (Bussard): A. Wesley died 1919. Leslie W. died 1913. Alfred (of Leslie W.) died 1912. Susanna B. Gibbs died 1915. Lola Kramer (not

Strawen).

272-3 up (Campbell): c-5 of Walter P.—1. Prentiss (m. Lucy Thacker, 1921). 2. Raleigh.

275-7 down (Campbell): c-4 of Oscar J.—1. Helen (m. William H. Lunsford). 2. Eva (m. Adam Stephenson). 3. Sallie (m. William Stephenson). 4. Jesse (m. Harry Bird, 1916). 5. Warren. 6. Catherine. 7. Cornelia (dead).

273-22 down (Campbell): Robert B. m. Mary Boggs, who died 1921.

273-26 down (Campbell): Almira died 1922.

275-19 up (Campbell): William A. died 1917.

274-18 down (Chestnut): Gladys died 1821.

274-15 up (Chew): William K. died 1919.

275-top (Chew): Jacob G. (b. 1874, D. 1921) m. Eva Becks.

275-16 down (Chew): Sarah B. m. J. Harry Leslie, 1920.

275-2 up (Colaw): Cyrus, b. Nov. 7, 1814, D. 1915, aged 100.

276-12 down (Colaw): Daniel died 1911, aged 91; his w. died 1913. Elizabeth m. John (not Peter) Life. Andrew J. died 1921.

276-16 down (Colaw): Henry E. died 1921.

276-16 down (Colaw): c-5 of George.—1. Clarence (m. Esta Fleisher, 1912). 2. Russell (m. Lillian Rexrode, 1921.

276-20 down (Colaw): Martin A. died 1917. Howard D died 1918

276-16 up (Colaw): Joseph M. (m. Hazel Billington, S. D. 1917.

277 (Corrigan): James came to U. S. 1855c. Died 1915, aged 89.

278-18up (Davis): Phoebe J. (D. 1916) m. Samuel A. Wilson.

279-9 down (Dever): Samuel G. died 1821, aged 77c; his w. died 1919.

279-19 up (Dever): c-4 of Charles F.—1. Annie S. (m. Clyde G. Bussard.) 2 Charles S 3. Arlie E.. 4. William L. 5 Stewart G 6 Thelma C.

279-17 up (Dever): Ivan (not Iven) m. Ethel Lantz, 1921.

279-23 down (Dever): John M. died 1913. James P. died 1913.

280-7 down (Devericks): Thomas M. died 1915.

280-11 up (Douglass): Susan Terry died 1914, aged 89.

281-16 down (Doyle) c-5 of N. J. (of Jacob).— 1. Spurgeon (D 1922). 2. —— m. —— Ryder. 3. Mabel. 4. Ruth. c-5 of James F — 1 Laura (m. Rev. W. C. William, 1918). 2. others.

281-8 up Eagle): Harmon L. m. Mary L. Roth, 1912. Russell M. m. Dorothy Dendinger, 1921. Samuel C. died 1917.

282-7 down (Eagle): Harrison L. (of Philip R.) m. Nellie C. Gutshall, 1913.

282-16 up (Ervine): John S. died 1915.

282-7 up (Ervine): Agnes died 1920.

283-17 up (Ervine): Bertie died 1917c.

284-6 up (Fleisher): James A. died 1919.

285-19 up (Fleisher): Nannie S. m. Ottis Harper, 1912.

285-17 up (Fleisher): Estie J. m. Clarence Colaw, 1912.

285-7 up (Fleisher): Wife of George O. died 1917.

285-3 up (Fleisher): Myrtle V. m. Roy Obaugh, 1912.

286 (Fleming): Robert H. died 1919. Belle died 1922.

286-22 down: c. of R. D. Folks.—1. Esta C.—b. 1894—m. M. L. Simmons, 1920. 2. William B.— b. 1896. 3. Martin M.—b 1899

287-3 down (Fox): Rexrode (not Reynolds.)

287 (Gardner): Harry Fulton died 1913.

287-21 up (Gibson): Wife of William D. died 1922.

287-14 up (Gibson) William A. m. DeLacy W. Munson, 1917. Charles K. died 1909.

287-6 up (Gibson): Sallie M.—m. Ryland Swope, 1914.

288-4 down (Gilmore): Samuel A. died 1922, aged 87.

288-9 down (Gilmore): Horace (not Harris).

288-8 up (Graham): Emma (not Annie.)

288-5 up (Graham): Charles H. m. Annie F. Lockridge, 1912.

290-22 down (Gum): Althea died 1921.

290-19 up (Gum): John E. died 1910; his wife died 1922.

290-14 up (Gum): W. E. (of James K. P.) m. Sallie M.———. c-7—1. Elbert (m. Myrtle Brooks, 1921). 2. Walter (m. Lucile Hendricks). 3. Grace 4. Harry. 5. Fred. 6. Robert. 7 Paul 8 Mildred 9 Pearl

290-13 up (Gum): Ephraim A. died 1919; his wife died 1916. Garnet died 1919.

291-8 down (Gum): Peter died 1916.

291-19 down (Gum). Russell C. killed on R. R., 1919. Arnet P. m. Lillian Trimble, 1916

291-22 down (Gum): Addie W. (of H. Albert) m. W. C. McLaughlin, 1919.

291-24 down (Gum): Maud K. m. Guy Ralston.

291-13 up (Gum): Anson D. died 1921.

294-13 down (Gwin): Charles (of Moses) m. Martha Hupman—D. 1921, aged 84.

294-20 down (Gwin): other c. of Charles,—3. Mary V. (died 1917). 4. Steuart.

294-12 up (Halterman): Albert M. (of Peter) m. (2) Effie A. Key, 1912.

295-17 down (Howard): Amanda M. died 1905.

295-13 down (Hansel): Margaret (not Mary) Wallace.

295-19 down (Hansel): Sarah E. m. John S. Newman.

295-24 down (Hansel): Mary O. (dy). M. Ernest m. Elizabeth J. Jones—Presbyterian minister, Mebane, N. C.—c.-4.—Margaret E.—Cary J.—Elizabeth J.—M. Ernest Jr.—H. Harrison—V. Jean—Holmes R.—Elva J.

C-4 of B Hiner.—1. Robert S. (m. Mary Goode, Loudoun Co.)— broker, Pittsburg, Pa. 2. John S. 3. Margaret (dy). 4. Louise S. 5 Elizabeth M

C-4 of C. Cameron.—Margaret H.—Elizabeth B.—J. Hiner— Emily

295-10 up (Helms): Jeremiah G. m. Mary J. Bradshaw, 1921.

296-top (Hevener): George W. died 1918; his w. died 1915.

296-8 down(Hevener): Mary R. m. R. H. Crummett, 1913.

296-10 down (Hevener): Ratie (not Katie). c-5 of Jacob W. 1. Richard (m. Mary Hofsess, 1919). 2. Irene (m. Rev. Paul K. Buckles, 1922). 3. Summers (m. Helena M. Boice, 1917). 4. Mary (m John Stephenson, 1920

296-20 down (Hevener): Washington W. died 1920.

296-2 up (Hevener): John W. died 1922.

296-foot (Hevener): Samuel C. died 1913.

297-3 down (Hevener): William A. died 1920.

297-5 down (Hevener) George (of Henry C.) m. Bonnie Rexrode, 1921.

297-7 down (Hevener): William Messersmith (not Wm. M. Smith.)

297 (Hevener): Edwin T. (of George) m. Grace Gilmore—c.—1. Hannah (D. 1920.) 2. John.

298-12 down (Hicklin): John S. died 1922.

298-14 down (Hicklin): George H. died 1921.

298-17 up (Hicklin): Ruby M. died 1920.

299-8 up (Hiner): William J. died 1912 aged 87. First w. died 1867. 2d w. died 1909.

300-3 up (Hiner): A.c of Josiah (by 1st w.) m. J. R. Gilkerson.

301-3 down (Hiner): John J died 1921

301-22 down (Hiner): William K. died 1915.

302-4 down (Hiner): Forest A. m. Olive W. Carpenter, 1921.

302-7 down (Hiner): Gideon J. died 1919.

302-16 down (Hiner): Clyde m. Lena Demasters, 1920.

302-18 down (Hiner): Edward (of Joseph A.) m. Annie Eye, 1912.

304-14 up (Hull): Mary M. (not Mary A.) died 1919

304-11 up (Hull): William C. died 1915. Charles C. died 1914, Cyrus S. died 1917.

304-6 up (Hull): Lola J. Berry died 1914.

304-foot (Hull): Ethel W. m. Isaac Eckard, 1918.

305-2 down (Hull): Kate (not L. H.) Whitelaw.

305-10 down (Hull): William G. m. (2) Thelma H. Page.

305-19 up (Hull): Kenton J. died 1916.

305-2 up (Hull): Martha died 1921.

306-19 up (Jack): Martin M. died 1916.

307-6 up (Jones): c-4 of Henry C. 1 John M. (b. 1857, D. 1917) m. (1) Lydia Hiner, (2) Clara McCarthy. 2. T. M., Ph. D—professor of Greek, Hampden Sidney College 3 Marshall—physician. 4. Bryson. 5.——— ((daughter) m. J. K. Gilbert. 6. Margaret J m. John J Hiner

7. Alice m. Richard Ralston.

207-2 up (Jones): Charles P. died 1914.—c-5.—Margaret W. died 1917, aged 46. Phoebe D. m. (2) Prof A. B. Warwick, 1917. Thomas R. m. Cecile M. Sherman, 1912. Mabel H. m. Lt. George P. McCoy, 1918 Richard C. m. Maida C. Bird, 1913. Martha V. m. Robert S. Sterrett, 1915 John M. (dy). Mary E. m. William McC. Yarbrough, 1919.

308-20 down (Jones): William A. died 1918.

308-22 down (Jones): Martha V. (not Martha J.) died 1920. Signora died 1922.

308-18 up (Jones): Other c. of Henry H.—8. Emma G. (m. J. Elmer Moore, Poca.) 9 Henry G. (in S. C.).

308-15 up (Jones): Katie B. (c-6 of Andrew L.) Isabella F. and Bary W. (c-6 of William F.)

308-14 up (Jones): Mary W. m. Rv. William T. Mann, 1917.

308-10 up (Jones): M. Hester m. Theodore Alphin, 1920.

309-8 down (Jones): Thomas J. died 1915; Joseph died 1916.

309-12 down (Jones): c-5 of Thomas J.—1. J. Luther m.——— Case, 1919. 2. Mary m. M. J. Simmons—died 1915.

311-15 down (Kramer): Philip died 1917, aged 74.

312-7 down (Lantz): Emma L. m. Glenn Waybright, 1812c.

312-2 up (Leach): Mattie V. (of Mayberry L.) died 1912.

313-16 up (Lightner): Jane (not Virginia). c-3 of John—1. Susan H. (b. 1827, D. 1896) m. James Gay, 1848. 2. Elizabeth McC (b. 1829, D 1911) m. (1) William Rice, (2) Dr. Mortimer L. Williams. 3. Rachel (b. 1831, D. 1912) m. James A. McCauley, D. D., L. L D, president of Dickenson Collage. 4. Paul (b. 1833, D. 1885)—s—attorney.

314-12 down (Lightner): Peter A. (not Peter H.) m. Carrie E. Siple (not Caroline)—D. 1912.

314-13 down (Lightner): James C. m. (2) Josie O'Ferral, 1921.

314-18 (Lightner): Harry T. m. Bessie Cleek, 1922.

315-13 and 15 down (Lockridge): Huffer (not Hafford).

315-13 up (Lunsford): Joshua died 1914.

315-6 up Harry C. m. Lena Vance, 1916.

315-3 up (Lunsford): Maud m. Guy C. Keister, 1916.

316-14 down (Malcomb): Martin V. died 1912.

317-8 up (Marshall): Franklin J. died 1919.

318-16 down (Matheny): Sarah died 1916.

318-19 up (Matheny): J. Clifton died 1922.

318-16 up (Matheny): Blanche C. m. Dr. Clarence Wagner, 1917.

321-14 down (McGlaughlin): William A. died 1914.

321-18 down (McGlaughlin): Emma B. m. Robert K. Hamilton, 1913.

321-4 up (McNulty): John S. died 1915.

322-3 down (McNulty): Patrick H. died 1919.

322-8 down (McNulty): James G. m. Nellie Wagner, 1913. A.

Frank m. Caddie Slaven.

323-14 down (Mullenax): William A. died 1922.

324-12 down (Newman): Margaret A. died 1912. Salisbury died 1921.

324-16 down (Newman): Frances died 1917.

324-23 down (Newman): Sudie E. (not Sarah E.) J. Walter (not Walter).

326-12 down (Price): Martha V. died 1921.

327-14 down (Pullin): Balsor H. died 1912.

328-12 up (Ralston): James M. ("Big Jim") died 1918.

329-8 down (Revercomb): Sarah E. died 1922, aged 82.

329-14 down (Revercomb): Andrew W. died 1915.

329-22 down (Revercomb): Rebecca m. Holmes Stephenson—D. 1913.

330-7 up (Ryder): George B. died 1912.

331-9 down (Ryder): Harvey m. (2) Emma Pullin—D. 1920.

331-20 up (Samples): David C. m. Beatrice Pullin, 1913.

331-8 up (Samples): Grace m. F. P. Barber. Loyd (not Floyd). Edna m. Cecil Wade, 1920.

332-17 up (Seybert): Jemima died 1913.

332-11 up (Seybert): Sallie m. Robert Mustoe, 1919.

333-4 down (Shumate): Margaret A. died 1921, aged 82. William C. died 1922. Jacob L. died 1921.

333-15 down (Shumate): Kenton F. m. —— Moyers.

333-26 down (Sipe): Horace McK. died 1919 after return from france.

333-5 up (Siple): Joseph died 1919.

333-3 up (Siple): Delilah died 1913.

334-3 up (Siron): John M. died 1918.

335-5 up (Slaven): Jesse B. died 1919.

336-4 down (Slaven): Charles H. died 1917. Howard H. m. (2) —Hevener.

336-10 down (Slaven): Mary L. Ogilvie died 1922.

336-12 down (Slaven): Thomas H. ded 1921.

336-16 down (Slaven): H. Bruce m. Lettie Nisewander, 1919 Elsie L. m. J. P. Lunsford, 1915; Forest L. m. Dora Garland, Aug. 1916; John E. m. Genoa Swecker, 1922.

336 (Snyder): C. of Henry A.—1. Blanche (m. Arbie Pullin, 1919. 2. Florence. 3 John. 4. Sallie. 5. Roy. 6 Alma

337-11 up (Stephenson): Allie died 1918

337-9 up (Stephenson): Oscar A. died 1917. Susan E. died 1917. John W. died 1921. James B. died 1915.

337-2 up (Stephenson): c-5. of Lucius H.—1. Janet C. (not Josephine) m. Major Charles S. Roller. 2. Josephine m. Joseph W. Boyer of Woodstock, 1916. 3 Boyd m. (2) Hattie Stephenson, 1917. 4. L. Homer

m. (1) Elsie Hiner 1912, (2) Edith McLaughlin, 1920.
338-2 down (Stephenson): Omit John C. R.

338-5 down (Stephenson): Oscar H. m. (1) Rebecca Revercomb, (2) Elizabeth Dudley, 1917. John H. m. Mary Hevener, 1920.

338-17 down (Stephenson): John A. m. Mima Goodloe.

338-20 down (Stephenson): Charles O. m. Mary K. Campbell, 1922. Willard L. m. Fannie F. Bratton, 1921.

338-22 down (Stephenson): William W. died 1915.

340-6 up (Sullenberger): Jay died 1917.

341-7 down (Swecker): c. of Eldrige D.—Arlie D., Berlie T. (m. Lillian Hull, 1919), Cyrus C., Leah (m. Peter P. Keckley, Pa., 1920), Rachel, Perlie E., Tresse F., Pattie, Jaunita

341-1 up (Terry): Howard H. died1919.

341-18 up (Terry): Hazel G. m. Ralph Trimble, 1922.

342-5 down (Terry): Elizabeth m. William Lockridge, 1922.

342-2 up (Trimble): John died 1916.

342-foot (Trimble): Henry I. m. (2) Harriet Hiner, 1921.

343-9 down (Trimble): Kenton H. died 1916. c-5—1. Kenton H. Jr. m. Thelma L. Charlton, 1920). 2. Alma C. 3. Richard

343-6 down (Trimble): c-5 of Charles W.—1. Ralph M. (m. Hazel G. Terry, 1922. 2. Lucy M. 3. Mary C. 4. Charles W Jr Henry I Jr, m Bertha Pritt. Louetta (not Loretta.)

James O. (not James A.)—wife died 1921—c-5—Lula (m. Kermit W. Ryder, 1921.

344-18 up (Wade): Annie M. died 1919.

344-9 up (Wade): Stephen S. died 1922.

Charles (of Abraham by 1st w.) died 1920—c-5.—John. 2.——— m. Washington Gum. 3. Minnie—m. ——— Terry. 4. Boon. 5. Mrs Wood Gum. 6. Mrs. Frank Wade.

345-3 down (Woods): James O. died 1915.

345-18 up (Wagoner): Uriah died 1919.

345-9 up (Wagoner): Una (not Eunice) died 1922 aged 69.

345-6 up (Wagoner): c-6 of J. Albert— 1. Nellie (m. Glenn McNulty 1913.) 2. Clarence (m. Blanche Matheny, 1917.)

C-6 of Thomas S.—1. Bessie M. (m. Dr. W. D. Fitzhugh, 1914) 2 others.

346-13 up (Waybright): Susan C. died 1912. Lemuel B. (m. ——— Wimer)—D. 1913. Glenn (m. Laura Lantz, 1912).

347-6 down (Waybright): c-4 of Miles—1. Nicholas (m. Ellen Nelson), 2. Annie m. Markwood Moyers. 3. George.—m. Loretta F. Hevener, 1887—died 1921. 4 Ephrain L. m. Ella Moyers.

C-5 of Nicholas—1. William G. m. Lucinda Helmick. 2. Annie m. Charles Wagner. 3. Ada. 4. others.

C-5 of George W.—1. Clarence A. (m. 1. Lura Fox, 2. Jessie Gillespie.)

2. Annete M. (dy). 3. Ethel E. (s). 4. Henry V. (m. Margaret Blackburn) 5. Richard W. 6. Dennis C. (m. Adelle Williams). 7. Mildred C 8 Leamm G. (dy).

Adam (b. 1816, D. 1916) m. (2) Alice Colaw—Mo.

347-24 down (White): Lucinda Colaw died 1921. Lavina Hevener died 1916.

347-11 up (White): Eliza, w. of Jocob, died 1915.

347-2 up (Whitelaw): Nicholas A. died 1921; his w. died 1917.

348-5 down (Whitelaw): Ernest B. m. Juanita Herold, 1912. Kate Hull died 1921. Robert died 1918.

348-23 down (Wiley): Marcellus F. m. Pearl K. Burns, 1915.

348 (Williams): This sketch, which should follow the topic "Will," seems to have been lost by the printers. c.of Paschal— 1.Ashley J. died 1916, aged 60. 2. Roger died 1920, aged 70c. 3. S. Ellis, whose c. Arlie died 1919.

349-24 down (Wilson: Other c. of William I.—16. Solomen G. died 1920. 17. Nancy E.

349-11 up (Wilson): J. Burner died 1913—c-6. 1. J. Burner Jr. 2. Lcna M.—m. Hubert Smith, 1912..

Josiah m. Mary A. Blagg— died 1919; his w. died 1913.

350-top (Wilson): John E. died 1916.

350-7 down (Wilson): Eldridge V. died 1915.

350-10 down (Wilson): James M. died 1922. Peter B. died 1921; his w. died 1917.

354-2 up (Byrd): John T. died1912.

356-2 down (Carpenter): David M. died 1912; his w. died 1914.

356-9 down (Carpenter): Sylvia (of Charles R.) m. David J. Parmer 1912.

356-14 down (Carpenter): Minnie G. (of E. Gay) m. John W. Gutshall, 1912.

356 (Corbett): Mustoe H. died 1919. Charles P. died 1913.

356 (Crummett: Sallie, W. of Silas W., died 1921.

357-7 down (Crummett): Emory J. m.Lelia B. Doyle, 1917.

357 (Cunningham): William A. m. (1) Elizabeth Koogler(not Crigler)—died 1918.

357 (Eckard): c. of Samuel (died 1922)— 1. Pinckney. 2. Isaac (m. Ethel Hull, 1918). 3. William. 4. Kenton. 5. Oliver 6 Lucy (m Samuel Lindsay).

357 (Evick): Dice died 1917.

358-2 down (Hamilton): John G. died 1919.

358 (Hammer): Edward A. died 1912, aged 48. John is a brother.

359 (Herold): Juanita m. E. B. Whitelaw, 1912.

359-21 down (Helmick): Philip died 1912. Margaret (of Philip) m. James O. Trimble.

359-22 down (Helmick): Phoebe J. died 1918.

360-18 up (Keister): Martha E. died 1919.

361-10 down (Kincaid): Floyd died 1914; his w. died 1915.

361 (Kincaid): Brown of J. S. died 1918.

361-19 down (Kincaid): John S. (not John D.).

362-12 down (Mauzy): Georgiana M. (not Georgianna A.) Charles m. —— Hevener —— D. 1918.

362-17 down (Mauzy): Mollie M. m. R. E. Myers, 1919.

362-14 up (McClintic): Mary died 1921. Andrew (not Alexander B)

362-4 up (McGuffin): Robert G. m. (2) Florence Moore, 1912.

363 (Mitchell): George m. Medora Armstrong, 1922.

363 (Obaugh): Roy m. Myrtle Fleisher, 1912.

364-2 up (Puffenberger): James R. m. Sallie Ryder, 1916.

365-16up (Rexrode): George M. died 1922.

365-13 up (Rexrode): Russell m. Ludie Simmons, 1912.

366-2 down (Rexrode): Samuel B. died 1919.

366-4 down (Rexrode): Henry E. Bryant died 1922. Annie E. m. (2) Brown Gardner, 1917.

366-367 (Rexrode): Wife of Leonard (of John) died 1912. Andrew (of Michael) died 1912.

C. of William P.—1. Sadie (D. in Africa, 1921). 2. Thomas J (m— Vandevender) D. 1917. 3. Joseph (m. 1. —— Hoover, 2. Gladys V Eye, 1921

C. of Thomas J.—1. Connie (m. George Hevener, 1921). 2. Maggie (m Ira Rexrode, 1920.)

367-top (Rexrode): Elizabeth died 1912.

367-11 down (Rexrode): George A. died 1917.

368 20 down (Simmons): W. of John W. died 1921.

368-23 down (Simmons): C-7 of Markwood A.—1 Ira. 2 (m. Fannie Newman). 2. Hiram L. (m. Esta Folks, 1920). John died 1919.

368 (Simmons): Addison (of John W.) had Minor K.., whose daughter Ludie m. Russell E. Rexrode, 1912.

Wiliam I. (of Andrew J.) b. 1860, D. 1912, m. Minnie F. Lantz. John S. (of Lewis) died 1919, aged 66.

368 (Smith): Ida (of George H.) died 1918. Hubert m.Lena M. Wilson, 1912.

369-8 down (Stone): Samuel died 1920. Amos died 1913.

369-19 down (Swadley): Mary V. Beverage died 1914.

369-21 down (Swadley): Lydia F. Gum died 1921.

369-19 up (Swadley): William F. m. Mary Lowman (not Phoebe Trimble)—D. 1915.

369 (Swope): Ryland m. Sallie Gibson, 1914. Nola m. Eugene Crickenberger—died 1920. Susan U. m. Charles A. Ballard, 1915.

370-8 up (Varner): Martha Middleton (not Martha J. Rexrode).

370 (Varner): William died at Palo Alto, 1921—m. Catherine Botkin (b. 1844c, D. 1921)—c.—1. D. W. 2. Mrs. John Huffman. 3. Mrs. J. W Beverage. 4. Mrs. Addison Crummett. 5. Mrs. W. P. Simmons. 6. Geo. W

371 (Waggy): c. of Harvey—1. Rosa B. (died 1919). 2. Mary S. (m. Forest T. Hiner, 1922).

371 (Wallace): Mrs. John S. died 1922.

372-21 down (Wimer): Cornelius died 1912.

372-24 down (Wimer): Levina R. (not Lucy) Colaw. Charles D. Newlin (not Newman).

372-16 up (Wimer): Ellen died 1913.

372-13 up (Wimer): Fremont (not Tremont).

372-10 (Wimer): Joseph died 1921; his w. died 1920.

372 (Wimer): Jack (of Philip) died 1919. George W. (of Emmanuel) died 1922.

373 (Carrichoff): Lewis A. died 1915. Lewis A. Jr., m. Mary G. Watson.

373 (Cross): Charles G. died 1914—m. Fannie Koogler (died 1922).

374 (Dickson): Kenton S. m. Elsie Pritchard, 1921.

374 (Dudley): George D.m. Mary S. Hevener, 1883—c.—Martha S. (m. Robert H. Bear, 1920).

374 (Faurote): Fred m. ——— Carpenter.

374 (Gibbs): c. of Charles B.—1. Harvey A. (died 1919). 2. Daisy E. (m. Elmer W. Miller, 1920).

374 (Gilkeson): A. R. (b. 1848, D. 1920)—c.—Margaret C. (m. J. Edward Arbogast.)

374 (Gillett): Andrew W. died 1921.

C. of J. Luther—John W. (m. Minnie G. Gillespie, 1912, died 1922).

Ray (of Ira D.) m. Florence Corbett, 1921.

375 (Kite): MargaretA. died 1912.

375 (Johnson): John R. died 1921. Sarah E. died 1917.

376 (Mackey): John H. came to Monterey in boyhood from Rockbridge—m. Melissa J. Wods—c—1. James W. (m.Jaunita Gum). 2Herbert L. 3. Mary C. 4. Henry H. 5. Ida C.

375 (Marshall): Elizabeth A. died 1917.

375 (Miller): Dr. A. W. m. Rebecca E. Ziegler, Rockingham, 1913.

375 (Mundy): William H. came from W. Va. 1898.

375(Page): Mary K. (of H. J.) m. Sidney Lowery, 1919.

375-10 up (Palmer): Sarah W. Wimer died 1920.

375-7 up (Palmer): Charles K. died 1912.

375-5 up (Palmer): David J. (of David W.) m. Sylia Carpenter, 1912.

375 (Patterson): Emma J. (w. of Dr. Henry M.) died 1921.

Janet (of H. P.) dy.

376 (top line) D. H. Peterson m (3) Miss G. K. Burton, 1922.

376 (Shaffler): David m. Betsy P. ——

376 (Sterrett): Robert S. m. Martha V. Jones, 1915.

376 (Wiseman): Thomas J. died 1922.

376 (Wood): H. B. came from Charlottesville 1898, but is a native of Berkley County, W. Va.—m. Annie Lee Holt, N. C.

380 (Church): Mary A. died 1916.

P. 381 (Gay): James—b. 1815, D. 1872—m. Susan H. Lightner—Hightown—c.

1. Susan J.— b. 1849, D. 1886—M. G. Kerr, Aug.
2. James—D. 1873, aged 23—s

3-6.—Margaret A., Lucy H., John S. John L.—dy.

7. Paul L. —b. 1858—m. Blanche L. Mann—Orange Co., Va.
8. Lelia B.—b. 1860, D. 1908—m. Stephen A. Porter.
9. Helen M.—b. 1867—m. Richard Paul, Minneapolis, Minn.

P. 382 (Layne): Emma (w. of Patrick Maloy) D. 1915.

P. 382 (Johnson): Jesse m. Elizabeth Ruckman.

Eleanor (of Jesse) m. Cornelius Sutton.

P. 383 (11 down): Sarah (of John) m. John C. Taylor—D. 1918.

P. 385 (23 down): Phoebe A. died 1919.

P. 385 (13 up): Sully B. (not V.) died 1919.

P. 386 (Strickler): William A. (of Jacob P. and Elizabeth Gilmor m. Tea McCoy—D. 1919—c.

1. A. G. 2. Katherine U. Percy (brother toWillia m A.) m. —— D. 1920.

CAMPBELL FAMILY

The following revised genealogy of the Campbells of Highland, and the related branches of other families was furnished by W. P. Campbell. The abbreviations are those used in the county History. The names of those now living are marked by a star. Thomas, b. in Scotland 1715, D. 1788. His son Thomas, b. 1738, D. 1794, had four sons:

1. —John, b. in Md., 1760, D. 1850;—m. Susan McCowan.
2. James, b. 1762, D. 1832; m. Harriet Fergusson.
3. Samuel, b. 1764, D. 1852, went to Gallipolis, Ohio, 1810. Name of wife unknown.
4. Alexander, b. in Md. 1768, D. 1845 at head Jackson's River; m. (1) Margaret Brown, 1797 (b. 1769, D. 1822); m. (2) Polly Moore:

(C-1.) of Alexander;

1. James B. b. 1797, D. 1852; m. Alcinda C. Lightner, 1845.
2. Thomas, b. 1800, D. 1376, m. (1) Elizabeth Slaven, (2) Mrs. Mary J. Bonner, 1859, (3) Mrs. Susan Wade, 1867. 1st w. b. 1800, D. 1857; 2d b. 1810, D. 1866; 3d, b. 1824, D. 1886.
3. John, b. 1802, D. 1882, m. Sarah Jackson, b. 1818.
4. Samuel B., b. 1800, D. 1883, m. (1) Jane Woods, 1828, (2) Isabel Woods.

5. Benjamin B. b. 1808, D. 1884, m. (1) Margaret Slaven, 1834. (2) Laura Russell, 1853. 1st w. b. 1811, D. 1849; 2d w. b. 1820, D. 1908.

6. William M. b. 1811, D. 1881, m. Mary J. Warwick McGuffin, 1837.

7. Alexander H., b. 1815, D. 1889, m. Isabella Spiller Lewis, 1840, wife b. 1820, D. 1904.

8. Edgar, b. 1818, D. 1886; m.(1) Sarah Herold Boone, 1838. (2) Elizabeth R. Lockridge. Susan b. 1815, D. 1846.

9-11. Azariah P., Laura H.,Milton (all dy).

C-2 of Thomas (by 1st w.): 1. Margaret B.*—m. Roger Hickman*. 2. Isabella J.*—m. Moses Moore*. 3. Matilda B.* (twin to Isabella). 4. Sarah A.*—m. Anson O. Wade. 5. Austin W.*—m. Susan M. Hamilton. (by 2d w.) 6. Mary B. Watts.* (By 3d w.): 7. Sallie Hamilton.

C-3 of Margaret B. Hickman: 1. Martha E.* 2. Virginia Am.-Joseph E. Hamilton*. 3.Thomas B.—m. (1) Mary W. Payne,* (2) Mary K. Whitmire. 4. James E.* 5. Emma S. S.*—m. James W. Balger. 6. Matilda M.—m. Charles I. Hepler. 7. Laura E.* 8. Peter L.—m. Ollie G. Lockridge. 9. Andrew J*.

C-4 of Thomas B. Hickman: 1. Carrie*—m. Louis LaSalle. 2. Sallie D.—m. Marion Miiller. 3. Mary B.—m. Charles H. Gum. 4. Theola B.—m. Edwin W. Parsons. 5-7. Margaret E., Laura L., Robert A. (c. of 2d w.)

C-5 of Mary B. Gum: Charles H.—Chester L.—Frederick.

C-5 of Theoia B. Parson: Theola L.

C-4 of Matilda M. Hepler: 1. Willie B.—m. Hattie L. Goddin. 2 Fletcher E. 3. Minnie F.—m. William V. Woods. 4. Charles E.* . Clarence M.* 6.Forrest D.—m. Lula P. McClung.

C-5 of Willie B. Hepler: Marlin J.—Virginia M.—Stella M.—Emma G.—Laura J.—Ruth G.—Winnie L.—Charles W.—Lula J.—Mary F.—Kate H.—Esther E.

C-5 of Minnie F. Wade: Mildred H.—Stanley R.

C-5 of Forest D. Hepler: Bryan F.—Murray C.—Margaret L.—James H.

C-4 of Peter L. Hickman: Roger,—Forest E.—Ollie V.—Clair B,—Ruth G.—Julian K.—Harry H.

C-3. of Isabella J. Moore: 1. Isaac B.—m. Rebecca C. Curry.* 2. Roy P.— m. Benna F. Snapp, Washington Co., Pa. 3. Florence B.—m. Robert G. McGuffin. 4. Lula M.—m. Samuel B. McGuffin. 5. Bessie G.—m. Benjamin B. Campbell. 6. Mary M. 7. Mattie A. 8. Fred B.—m. Grayce A. McComb.

C-4. of Isaac B. Moore: 1. William P.—m. Maude E. Jordan. 2. Peter L. 3. Jack C. 4. Hugh B. 5. Lynn M. 6. Fred B.—m.Grayce A.McComb

C-5 of William P. Moore: William P. Jr.

C-4 of Roy P. Moore: Roy P. Jr.

C-4 of Florence B. McGuffin: Adam R.—Mildred B.—Ralph G.—Herbert L.

C-4 of Lula M. McGuffin: Virginia G.—Jessie E.

C-4 of Bessie G. Campbell: Luther B.

C-2 of John: 1. Emma J.*—m. Dr. Henry M. Patterson.* 2. Morgan B. (doctor)*—m. (1) Annie Lupton,* (2) Lillie T. Woodzelle. 3. Catharine M.*—m. William H. Smythe. 4. Oscar J.—m. Annie L. Slaven. 5. Amos J.*

C-3. of Emma J. Patterson: 1. Annie M.*—m. Stuart F. Lindsay.* 2. Lillie G.—m. William W. Brennaman.* 3. Mary K. 4. John B.* 5. Susan J.* 6. Grace P.—m. Firth deF. Luck. 7. Sally C.—m. Dr. William V. Nance.* 8, Elsie M. 9. Wilber E.—m. Annie B. Dull. 10. Edwin C.*

C-4 of Lillie G. Brennaman: Homer P.—William W. Jr.

C-4 of Sally C. Nance: Willie V.

C-4 of Wilber E. Patterson: Martin A.

C-3 of Morgan B. Campbell: 1. Annie L.—m. Wallace G. Hoover. 2. Stanley B. (By 2d w.) 3. Winfred W. 4. Mildred J.

C-3 of Catherine H. Smithe: 1. Harry G.* 2. Jesie H.*—m. Dr. Samuel B. Hamer. 3. Josephine C. —m. Rev. Robert E. Elmore.

C-4 of Josephine C. Elmore: Harry S.—Katharine C.—Josephine R.

C-3 of Oscar J: 1. Helen M.—m. William H. Lunsford. 2. Eva C.—m. Adam Stephenson. 3. Sallie L.—m. William R. Stephenson. 4. Jessie S.—m. Harry St. G. Bird. 5. Warren M. 6. Catharine M. 7. Cornelia J.* 8. John E.*

C-4 of Helen M. Lunsford: Katharine C.—Anna M.—Harry W.

C-4 of Eva C. Stephenson: Anna M.

C-4 of Sallie L. Stephenson: William R. Jr.

C-4 of Jessie S. Bird: Warren M.

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C-2 of Samuel B. 1. Mary A.* 2. Rollin—m. Marriet L. Rodgers.* 3. Alexander.* (1) Susan Matheny, (2)——. 4. Vernon—m. Bettie A. Bird. 5. Ananias.* 6. Rachel R.*—m.William G. Rodgers.* 7. Caleb—m. Phoebe Sullenberger.* 8. Margaret J.—m. Gideon M. Burns.

C-3 of Rollin Campbell: 1. Eugenia P.—m. James V. Fidler.* 2. Edward J.* 3. Harriet J.* 4. Locy R.* 5. Mary B.—m. (1) William L. Gillespie.*(2) Albert L. Swisher.

C-4 of Mary B. (by Gillespie): Wilmina E. (by Swisher): Basil E. (Wilmina E. adopted by Swisher.)

C-3 of Alexander Campbell (by 1st w.): Henry. 2. Maggie*—m. Fred Hoover. (by 2d w.): 3. Minnie—m. —— Shrives. 4. Mary—m. S. T. Fletcher

C-3 of Vernon Campbell: Flora V.—m. William H. Frazer.

C-4 of Flora V. Frazer. 1. Harry V. 2. Sarah E.—m. Henry L. Cheverton.

C-4 of Sarah E. Cheverton: Hedrick L.

C-4 of Maggie Hoover: 1. Annie— m. —— Kenton. 2. Susan.

C-3 of Rachel R. Rodgers: 1. Minnie J. 2. Dr. Charles W.*—m. Margaret Van Lear. 3. Maggie L.—m. Rev. J. M. Plowdon. 4. Dr. George C.*—m. Sadie McCue. 5. Annie R. m. Huggard Irwin. 6. Eugene K.—m. Edna P. Slaven.

C-4 of Charles W. Rodgers. Rachel,—William,—Charles.

C-4 of Maggie L. Plowdon: Marie—Minnie—Rebecca—Eldridge—William.

C-4 of Eugene K. Rodgers: Kring.

C-3 of Caleb Campbell: 1. infant. 2. Thomas J.—m. Jennie Lundquist. 3. Samuel S. 4. Hattie E.—m. Thomas W. Vernon. 5. Caleb A.—m. Ruth Siddings.

C-4 of Thomas J. Campbell: Thomas C.—Margaret R..

C-4 of Hattie E. Vernon: Dorothy C.

C-3 of Margaret J. Burns: 1. Charles H.*—m. Kitty Allen. 2. Dana B.—m. Clara V. McConnell. 3. Winnie L.* 4. David F. 5. Mary H—m Horace M. Boyd.

C-4 of Dana B. Burns: Margaret V.—Mary E.—Dana B.—Robert M.

C-4 of Mary H. Boyd: Davie B.—Virginia C.

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C-2 of Benjamin B: 1. Walter A. 2 . James B.—m. Amanda A. Fleisher.* 3. Mary E.* 4. Elizabeth R.*—m. Dr. S. Pruyn Patterson. 5. Stuart A.—m. (1) Agnes Slaven.* (2) Emily Lowry.* 6. Luther E.—m. Mollie E. Bensson.*

C-3 of James B. Campbell: Robert B.—m. Mary W. Boggs.*

C-4 of Robert B. Campbell: James B.

C-3 of Elizabeth R. Patterson: 1. Harry P.—m. Mary Barlow. 2. Margaret C.—m. ------ Baxter. 3. Annie M.—m. William H. Barlow.

C-4 of Margaret C. Baxter: Gordon C.

C-4 of Annie M. Barlow: Helen P.

C-3 of Stuart A. Campbell: 1. Grace D.—m.——— Fisher. 2. Fred N. 3. Charles P.

C-4 of Grace D. Fisher: Harry—m. Berhe Newcome.

C-5 of Harry Fisher: Mary J.

C-3 of Luther E. Campbell: 1. Benjamin B.—m. Bessie G. Moore. 2. Margie B.—m. Rev. Kemper D. Swecker. 3. Luther R.—m. Onie Thompson. 4. Willie R.—m. Herbert Noel. 5. Oscar J.—m. Louise Moore. 6. Gay—m. Stella O. Dilley. 7. Guy (twin to Gay)—m. Florence Austin.

C-4 of Benjamin B. Campbell: Luther B.

C-4 of Margie B. Swecker: Virginia C.

C-4 of Luther R. Campbell: Arden H.*—Eldon E.

C-4 of Willie R. Campbell: Juniata L.—Helen R.

C-4 of Oscar J. Campbell: Katharine M.—Mary V.—Jane J.

C-4 of Gay Campbell: Keith G.

C-4 of Guy Campbell: Gay A.—Mary F.

C-2 of William M. 1. Louisa J.*—m. William H. Shumate.* 2. David H.—m. Eliza V. Dever—Kas. 3. James K.*—m. Georgia Ball.* 4. Laura E.* 5. Robert B* 6. Fillmore T.*—m. Mary A. Sively. 7. Clara. 8. William P.—m. Lottie A. Ruckman.

C-3 of Louisa J. Shumate: 1. Mary L.—m. David O. Bird. 2. Clara R.* 3. Lucy H.—m. Newman B. McClung. 4. William R.—m. Lelia V. McClung.

C-4 of David O. Bird: Harry St. G. (m. Jessie S. Campbell)—William M.—Lucy G.—David R.—Ernest N.—Forrest H.

C-5 of Harry St. G. Bird: Warren M.

C-4 of Lucy H. McClung: Daniel B.—Andrew N.—Lilins H.

C-4 of William R. Shumate: Mary C.—John R.—Anne G.

C-3 of James K. Campbell: 1. Bruce G. 2. Almira E.* m. Sidney Ruckman.

C-4 of Almira E. Ruckman: William C.—Charles.

C-3 of Fillmore T. 1. George W.—m. Della Page. 2. Mary K.—m. Charles Stephenson. 3. Albert E. 4. Howard F. 5. Edward G. 6. Scott M. 7. Almira L. 8. William G.

C-3 of William P. Campbell: 1. Boyd L.—m. Mary M. Lockridge. 2 Dr. Glenn C.—m. Mary K. Pierce. 3. William R. 4. Edna E. 5. Arthur P. 6. Lena M. 7. Mamie L. 8. Robert L. 9 Margaret V. 10. Lillian R.

C-4 of Boyd L.—William B.—Boyd L.*—Newton W.—Charlotte.

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C-2 of Alexander H. 1. Charles L.*—m. Laura V. Mentz Myer.* 2. Mary L.—m. Lucius H. Stephenson.* 3. William A.*—m. Mary V. McCoy*

C-3 of Charles L. Campbell: 1. Edna L.—m. Ellis W. Harrison. 2. Charles A* 3 Helen M.—m. Oscar T. Moore.

C-4 of Edna L. Harrison: Charles W.

C-4 of Helen M. Moore: Pauline V.—Marion M.

C-3 of Lucius H. Stephenson: 1. Josephine—m. Joseph W. Boyer. 2. Boyd—m. (1) Frances L. Hale,* (2) Hattie Stephensson. 3. Lucius H.—m. (1). Elsie Hiner*, (2) Edith McLaughlin. 4. Janet C.—m. Charles S. Roller.

C-4 of Boyd (by 1st w.): Louise H.—(by 2d w.): Lucius H.—Boyd W.

C-4 of LuciusH.—Jessie W.—Elsie J.

C-4 of Janet Roller: Charles S.

C-3 of William A. Campbell: 1. Roy L.—m. Katharine Priest. 2. Carrie M.—m. M. S. Hodges.

C-4 of Roy L. Campbell: Maurice H.—Mary L.—William P.*

C-4 of Carrie M. Hodges: MaryV.

* * * * * * *

C-2 of Edgar: 1. Mary K.—m. John M. Burns.* 2. William C.* 3. Susan C.* (by 2d w.) 4. Alice—m. John W. Flannagan. 5. Thomas

A.—m. Rissa I. Dunning. 6. James (dy). 7. Harry H.*—m. (1) Amy Scott,* (2) Lizzie F. Pitney.

C-3 of Mary K. Burns: 1.Gertrude L.* 2. Margaret H.* 3. Benjamin B.*—m. Ethel B. Brownson, (Texas). 4. Daisy.* 5. Lucretia M. 6. John M. Jr.*—m. Nora Ware. 7. William C.* 8. Susan C.*

C-4 of Benjamin B. Campbell: Katharine—Ethel O.—Benjamin B. Jr.

C-3 of Alice Flannagan: 1. Clyde—m. E. N. Faulkner. 2. Mary—m. Robert Murrell. 3. T. O.—m. Annie Knight—doctor.

C-3 of Henry H. Campbell (by 1st w.): Edgar H.—Roscoe T.—George P.—Nellie L.—Mary C.

P. 1 (18 down)*: For 1846 read 1847.

P. 4(18 up): The Indian name is Wapacomo, not Wappatomika, and it means "wild plum."

P.5(22 down): For "Hawes" read "Horse's." The name should properly be Haas, from Henry Haas, who was drowned in this stream about 1760

P. (19 up): At the confluence of the Cowpasture and the Bullpasture, the latter is much the longer and larger stream. From the source of the Bullpasture to the junction of the united waters with Jackson's River, the two streams are nearly equal in length and volume. But because it rises in the Alleghany Divide, Jackson's River has the better claim to be regarded as the head branch of the James.

P.10(par.2): In Pendleton the air is less humid than it is beyond the Alleghany Divide, and while the rainfall is less there is scarcely any greater trouble from drouth. There is also more sunshine, especially in the cold season. Observations for 11 years at Upper Tract show the following mean temperatures:- winter, 32.8 degrees: spring, 52.1; summer, 70.4; fall, 54.1; mean for the year, 52.6. The average lowest temperature is 6 degrees below zero, and the highest is 94 above, although extremes of 28 below and 100 above have been noted. The rainfall is 33.6 inches, distributed as follows: winter, 6.9; spring, 8.7; summer, 12.1; fall, 6.3. The average date for the last killing frost in spring is May 9; for the earliest in fall, October 3.

P. 11(par.2): The amount of land made open by persistent burning of the grass by the Indians at the close of the hunting season was undoubtedly much greater than is here suggested. Furthermore, the woods were comparatively free from underbrush.

P.13(22 down): For "600" read "200".

P. 18(27 down): For "other" read "special."

P. 21(4 down): Probably 12 instead of 22.

P. 21(par. 4): An old map of the Northern Neck shows a "warrior path" crossing the Fairfax Line a little west of the North Fork. This was a branch of the Seneca Trail and led down the valley of the North Fork, keeping the foothill ridge. The buffalo, an animal that goes only in herds,

is a maker of paths as well as the Indian.

P. 28(5 up): Read 'juvat," not "jurat." What is here said as to a new order of chivalry is not to be taken in a literal sense. In European usage the bestowal of knighthood is a prerogative of royalty. The little golden horseshoes given by the governor to the aristocrats of the party were nothing more than souvenirs.

P. 29(7 up): Read "1734," not "1704."

P. 30 (9 up): As finally adjusted, the Fairfax Line ran parallel with the present north line of Pendleton and about 7 miles to the northward. The boundary between Rockingham and Shenandoah is a part of the Fairfax Line, which from 1753 to 1778 was the boundary between Frederick and Augusta.

P. 30 (16 down): Read "Morton" not "Norton."

P. 31 (24 down): The name of this jockey was Rutledge, and he lived on the Augusta side of the Fairfax Line.

P. 33 (14 up): Insert "had become" after "If he."

P. 34 (last line): An exception was the path running the whole length of the Shenandoah Valley, and nearly coinciding with the present Valley Turnpike. It was known as the "Indian Road," and also as the Pennsylvania Road," and in 1745 was adopted as a public thoroughfare by the court of Orange. The Indian trail was generally broad enough to admit a wagon.

P. 35 (20 up): "Luke Collins," not "Duke Collins." The petitioners were Jeremiah Calkin, Luke Collins, John Knowles, Benjamin Patton, John Patton, Mathew Patton, Samuel Patton, Jacob Reed, Leonard Reed, Peter Reed, Jr., Daniel Richardson, William Stephenson, and George West. They represented that the bridlepath they asked for would be 30 miles nearer than the old road. The mill of James Coburn was a little above the mouth of Mill Creek and but a short distance from the town of Petersburg in Grant county. Patton's mill was near the Fort Seybert postoffice.

P. 35 (11 up: For "Hawes" read "Haas," and so in all other instances in which this name occurs. Henry Haas and not Peter wasa son-in-law to Roger Dyer. Peter Haas lived beyond the Fairfax Line.

P. 35 (15): Dyer and his neighbors were the first settlers to receive deeds within the Pendleton area. They paid down for their land and probably wanted a clear title without delay. They may have settled on their lands in the spring of 1747, but probably not earlier. Quite a number of other people, mostlyGermans, came to the South Fork and South Branch about the same time, and insome instances perhaps a little sooner. They did not secure deeds for their holdings until 1761 and 1763. The

* "P" stands for page, "par" for paragraph. "18 down" means the eighteenth line down the page, beginning with the first regular line. "18 up" means the eighteenth line up from the foot of the page.

cause of this long delay is not quite clear, but seems due to some arrangement with Wood, Green, and Russell. It is probable that the surveys by these three land monopolists followed promptly after an incursion of what were deemed to be squatters, and that, as a concession,—doubtless prolonged by the Indian war,—the newcomers were allowed a stated period for effecting purchase.

P. 35 (par. 4): In 1760 John Dunkle and Michael Hevener were ordered by the court of Augusta to veiw a road from Michael Propst's to the county line of Frederick; also from Propst's across Shenandoah Mountain to Daniel Harrison's, a few miles north from where Harrisonburg now stands.

P. 35 (14 up): With his parents, John and Agnes, Mathew Patton came from county Donegal, Ireland, in 1740. The father died in 1757. The son moved to the Carolinas but soon returned to the South Fork. For his time he was a wealthy man. About 1794 he settled in what is now Clarke county, Kentucky, where he died May 27, 1803. With his son-in-law he was the first to introduce blooded cattle to the Bluegrass State. His estate, now known as "Sycamore," is still in the family. The children of Matthew Patton were James, William, Roger, Matthew, Esther, Ann, Sarah, and John.

....P. 36 (par. 2): Peter Reed lived on the South Fork between Fort Seybert and Moorefield. The men named in the road order were his neighbors. How the Reed's Creek of Pendleton comes by its name we do not certainly know. A fair guess is that the mill at Upper Tract was conducted by Peter Reed, Jr. The court of Augusta issued an order, August 24, 1749, for a valuation of the Upper Tract survey, then held by William Parks. Among the appraisers were John Patton Jr., John Shelton, George Sea, James Rutledge, and Martin Stroup (Shobe?). Their report, dated November 17, 1749, mentions as living on the land Hanness Dockell, John Kerr, Peter Moser, George Mouse, and Jacob Sifert. For many years the Upper Tract was known as "Shelton's tract." Shelton was a non-resident. It is rather singular that we are much in the dark as to how the title passed from Parks to Shelton, and from Shelton to later owners.

P. 36 (17 up): Some and perhaps all the settlers alluded to were here by 1748, although none of their surveys is of earlier date than 1753.

P. 36 (5 up): "Keister" not "Sherler."

P. 36 (last line): In the property of James Coburn, who died in 1748, and whose mill has already been mentioned, the following items are spoken of: 22 horses, 20 cattle, 30 hogs, pewter dishes, tankard, razor, fleshfork, box and heater, candlestick, padlock, sidesaddle, grubbing hoe, weeding hoe, iron-toothed harrow, brown coat, leather breeches, two pairs of trowsers, two pocketbooks, a cowbell, a buffalo hide valued at two shillings, and 7½ yards of shalloon worth $3.75. There was due the estate, $314.81. Jonathan Coburn was executor. Persons named in the settlement were

Thomas Crawford, William Dean (Presbyterian minister), Garrett Decker, Thomas Dove, David Evans, Christian Evy, Henry Femster, George Sea, Frederick Sea, Henry Shepler, Abel Westfall, and Jacob Westfall.

P. 37 (last line): In point of fact, the early settlers began tilling the Indian meadows," and for some years little actual clearing was necessary. But a tree standing near a cabin was doubtless cut down so that it might not be a cover to a hostile Indian.

P. 38 (7 down): Read "roads" not "broads."

P. 40 (3 down): Insert "good" before "will."

P. 40 (21 down): "1758" not "1753."

P. 42 (par 3): Fort Upper Tract stood on the left bank of the South Branch, a quarter of a mile above the bridge on the road to Kline, and at a bend in the river. There is here a steep bluff some forty feet high, but the stream may be reached by a short, deep ravine just above the site of the fort. The stone foundation of the blockhouse may be traced, and close by is a shallow, circular depression in the general level of the river bottom. A very few relics have been found on this spot, which commands an extensive view of the river and the opposite shore. In the opposite direction there is no high ground for nearly a mile. Two hundred yards away in the direction of Upper Tract village was once a prehistoric stone-heap. Thirty carloads of river stones were once taken from it to fill a ditch. From an earth-mound also near some relics have been taken.

At a council of war held at Staunton, July 27,1756, it was thought necessary to garrison these points: Peterson's fort near Mill Creek, two miles above the county line, with 50 men; Hugh Mann's fort at Upper Tract, the "most convenient and important pass between Upper Tract and Matthew Harper's," with 50 men; Harper's, or "some convenient spot near," 20 miles above Trout Rock, with 30 men.

P. 43 (9 down): Biting into a bullet was the Indian method of making a dumdum ball. The design was to increase the severity of the wound.

P. 43 (15 up): Captain Dunlap and some of his men were from the Great Calfpasture. Josiah Wilson lived on the Bullpasture.

P. 45 (15 up): "Robinson" not "Robertson."

P. 46 (7 down): "Scalped" not "scalps."

P. 47 (20 down): Nicholas Seybert never married. The Seyberts of Highland are of the posterity of George and Henry, his younger brothers.

P. 50 (3 down): "Fort Syvers" was rebuilt at a cost of $61.67 for 328 days labor. Among those who worked on the reconstruction were Jonas Friend, Ulrich Conrad, Adam Harper, Adam Propst, James Fowler, George Lewis, and three Cunninghams, Andrew, John, and William.

P. 51 (par 3): In 1747 and 1748 Moravian missionaries visited the South Fork, traveling by twos. Those coming in the former years were told that no minister had been in the valley since its settlement, and that as a result the Lord's Supper had not been administered. There was a

third visit in November, 1749. The strangers were entertained over night by Roger Dyer, who praised the medicine left him by Bishop Spangenberg, because it had cured hisson of a bronchial affection. Next day they continued up the valley, meeting several German families and arranging for a preaching service on Sunday. Saturday night they lodged with Michael Propst, whom they had known on the Cohansey River in New Jersey. It was undoubtedly at his house that one of the missionaries preached on Sunday, November 12, 1749, O. S., using as his text, First Timothy 1:15. The mothers urgently asked that their children be baptized, and wept bitterly when the ceremony was refused on the ground that most of the men were then absent hunting bear. They went on to the house of an English-speaking settler, who told them the way to New River, whither they were bound, was very dangerous because of the wild animals. Taking his two dogs this man accompanied them to their next lodging place, and in the path they encountered a large wolf. When the travelers left this cabin in the morning the German woman gave them some bread and cheese. For a distance given as 30 miles there was no house, the valley was timbered, and the path was poor. At the source of the South Fork they lodged in an "English cabin," and slept on bearskins before the fire, the night being cold. Bear steak was found in every cabin and it was in evidence here. But there was no bread, and the guests shared their supply with the family. Thursday the Moravians reached Warm Springs valley.

P. 54 (3 down): Postle was a nickname for Sebastian.

P. 54 (3 up): In a suit brought by Frederick Upp, he says he left a place he had rented of Jacob Westfall, on which were growing six acres of winter grain, four of corn, one of oats, and a half-acre of barley. In April, 1760, Henry Stone said that if Upp would come to the South Fork and keep school, he would insure 34 pupils, each paying 12 shillings in money and one bushel of wheat for six months tuition, and in proportion for more time or less. Only 16 pupils appeared and these not of Stone's procuring. Upp asked 40 pounds damages.

P. 54 (17 down): Hornberger was pronounced Hornbarry and Hornbarrier in the Swiss dialect of the German settlers. Likewise Puffenberger was called Puffenberry.

P. 56 (par 4): The unanimity of the Scotch-Irish is here overstated. The declaration ascribed to Washington is not regarded as authentic. It seems to be founded on his resolve to make a stand behind the Blue Ridge if driven from the seaboard.

P. 62 (last line): To look for deserters Sebastian Hoover, a lieutenant in the militia, went to the house of Philip Eckard, who lived a little below Sugar Grove. In disregard of a warning by the family he opened the door of the inner room and was shot dead by John Wilfong, who made his escape. This murder took place April 27, 1780. Next December Wilfong was brought before a called session of the Augusta court, was adjudg-

ed guilty, and Philip Eckard and John Snyder were held as witnesses. The journal of the state auditor for the following March mentions the trial of Wilfong, but we do not know the result. He seems, however, to disappear from further view.

P. 63 (19 up): "Gandy" not "Grady."

P. 63 (17 up): In this paragraph three distinct William Wards are confounded. There was William Ward of the Borden Tract, who returned from a stay in South Carolina and settled in Botetourt, where he was a man of affairs in the Revolution and held high rank in the militia. Another William Ward was reared at Warm Springs, fought in the battle of Point Pleasant, was a sheriff of Greenbrier, and finally moved to Ohio, where in 1805 he founded the city of Urbana. William Ward the tory was probably of the Wards who settled on the South Branch near Moorfield.

This tory leader was bound by the court of Rockingham, March 27, 1780, on the complaint of uttering words "tending to raise tumults and disorders." The trial mentioned was the next August. The jury was chosen from east of Shenandoah Mountain. July 13, 1781, there was a called session of the Augusta court to consider the complaints against Captain William Ward and his lieutenant, Lewis Baker. Captain Robert Davis, Henry Swadley, John Snyder, and Christian Stone were held as witnesses in the proceedings at Richmond. Within a few days Ward and those confined with him broke jail. It was probably just after this escape that Ward and four of his followers concealed themselves in a cave on the course of the Blackthorn. This retreat was a veritable fortress, and the refugees were prepared for a siege. One morning, while the men were at the bank of the creek, some one hundred yards below the perpendicular cliff in which was the entrance to the cavern, they heard a muffled roar above. It turned out to be a fall of earth and rock, completely blocking the way to their underground home. Even to this day the cave has never been reopened. It must have been shortly after this predicament that a meeting was arranged between Robert Davis and William Ward, the leaders, respectively, of the patriot and tory factions in Pendleton. The conference took place within sight of the home of Davis. The spot is where the road from Brandywine crosses a little slate ridge on the farm of Labam C. Davis. Ward promised good behavior and the local hostilities came to an end. There was more reason for this result, because the date of the parley must have been near the time of the surrender of Cornwallis. It is not known that any person except Hoover was killed during this guerilla warfare, but tradition states that several were wounded. The books of the state auditor for October 18, 1781, mention the sum of 2375 pounds 2 shillings (depreciated money) ordered paid to Robert Davis and others for sundries on behalf of the militia called out.

P. 64 (10 down): For "Gerard" read "Jared Erwin."

Philip Echard was bound to good behavior on a charge of "complot-

ting and conspiring." His sureties were Henry Stone and Christian Ruleman.

On complaint of Captain McCoy, Michael Simmons was indicted in 1779, for rescuing a horse impressed in service of the commonwealth. At the same time and for the same offense, Stoffle Eye was indicted on complaint of George Nicholas and Jacob and Martin Kile, and was fined 40 pounds with imprisonment for eight days. In 1780, about 30 settlers on the South Branch and South Fork refused to swear to the value of their taxable property, and prosecution was ordered. About this time a constable sent to the South Branch entered these words on his writ: "Not executed for fear of the tories."

P. 64 (11 up): For "Dahmer" read "Dorman."

P. 65 (par 4): Burton Blizzard, Samuel Skidmore, and Jacob Ellsworth were appointed constables in May, 1778. In September of the same year Frederick Keister became a lieutenant. In 1779 Peter Vaneman was a road surveyor to succeed Francis Evick. In the spring of 1780 Robert Minniss, George Teter, and Abraham Hinkle were ordered to view a road along the North Fork from the Augusta line to the Hampshire line.

P. 72 (4 up): The widow of Martin Judy, who died in 1785, was to have each year 150 pounds of pork, 12 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels of corn, six bushels of rye, one pair of shoes, and sufficient clothing.

P. 73 (5 up): For "were" read "mere."

P. 74 (3 up): For "1784" read "1781."

P. 77 (par 2): As late as 1909 a woman on the upper Seneca was still cooking without a stove.

P. 78 (13 down): For "quipped" read "equipped."

P. 81 (7 up): For "country" read " county."

P. 86 (19 up): At the request of its inhabitants, the country between the Alleghany Front and the Back Alleghany was, upon the formation of Bath, annexed to Bath and Pendleton in 1790 or shortly afterwards. This transalleghany district was lost upon the creation of Pocahontas in 1822. Greater Pendleton must have been fully as large as the present county of Randolph.

P. 93 (3 down): For "two" read "ten."

P. 98 (par 5): In 1845 Pendleton was authorized to pay a wolf bounty of $20.

The voting places in 1858 were Franklin, Harper's, Kiser's, Vint's, Cowger's Mill, Mallow's, Seneca, Circleville. The poll at Mallow's was established in 1834, that at Kiser's in 1848, that at Vint's new schoolhouse in 1849. The poll at Jacob Seybert's was dropped in 1848. In the same year there was a voting place at Jacob Wanstaff's.

P. 108 (4 up): For "140" read "110."

P. 113 (par 2): The Federal force actually engaged was about 2400 strong. On the Confederate side were the 2800 men under the immediate

command of General Johnson and five regiments of Stonewall Jackson's own army, the latter being lightly engaged. Milroy's purpose in the attack on Sitlington Hill was to hold his enemy until nightfall, so that he might then safely retreat from a position easy to flank. This object was accomplished. Jackson was unable to overtake or to outflank the retreating column. The Confederate loss was 498, the Federal 256. The smaller loss of the latter was because of their fovorable position behind a natural rampart. In firing downhill their opponents aimed too high and the sun was in their faces. Jackson began his return from McCoy's mill, May 12, blocking the roads as he fell back, and ordering the direct road from Franklin to Harrisonburg to be obstructed.

P. 123(last line): Both of the two branches of the United Brethren are represented in Pendleton.

P. 130(6 down): The first trustees of Franklin were William McCoy, Oliver McCoy, James Patterson, Peter Hull, Joseph Johnson, James Dyer Jr., John Roberts, Joseph Arbaugh, John Hopkins, Jacob Conrad.

P. 133(15 up): Read "oak" not "walnut."

P. 236(par 3): Martin Judy, whose wife was Rosanna, died in 1785. His children were John, Martin, Henry, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Margaret, and a daughter who married Jacob Barrows. John had gone to parts unknown. Martin Jr. had died about 1783, leaving at least two children, Martin and Jacob.

P. 338("Settlers Before 1760"): Below are the names and dates of arrival at Philadelphia of certain German immigrants, some of whom, at least, appear to be identical with settlers in the South Branch basin, especially the Pendleton area.

Jacob Alt	1751	George Arbengast		Johnnes Arbengast	1751
Philip Jacob Pup	1738	Christian Ewig	1737	Johnnes Hedrigh	1738
Johannes Possert	1751	Antoni Rueger	1737	John Jacob Seibert	1738
Johan Marx Seypell	1738	Jacob Zorn	1733	Hans Georg Huber	1727
Martin Moser	1723	Georg Dieter	1729	Johan Adam Mosser	1728
Johannes Dunckel	1730	Johannes Kepplinger,	1730	Conrad Eckart	1731
Henrich Lanciscus	1730	Ulrich Keyser	1731	Hans Jacob Eberman	1732
Martin Beniger	1739	Ludwig Hevener	1739	Matthais Wilfanger	1750
Antonius Lambrecht	1751	Peter Haas	1736	Jacob Hornberger	1735
John Martin Bauer	1732	Lorenz Simon	1736	Frederick Keister	1737
Adam Heisser	1732	Martin Tschudi	1738	Michael Simon	1739
Johan Teis	1740	Georg Hetrick	1746	J. Adam Ewig	1751
Michael Simon	1739				

P. 333: The name "Bodkin" is spelled "Botkin" by the present members of the group-family in Pendleton and Highland.

P. 336 : Read "Life" not "Lipe."

P. 343(18 up) : Read "Hite" not "Sipe".

P. 343(22 up): In 1757 and 1758, while commander-in-chief on the

frontier, Washington visited Pendleton on tours of inspection. In coming from Winchester he followed the South Fork valley and probably visited the South Branch valley also. The Puffenberger tradition may be strickly correct.

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P. 354: After reading "cold dinner $10," turn back to page 353 and read the four items in lower right hand corner, then turn to the second column at the top of page 354.

374(par 4): Read "sheriff $250" not "sheriff $25."

P. 375(Surveys and Patents): The following are additions and corrections to the list beginning on this page.

Surveys and Patents: Additions and Corrections to List on p. 375.

Dunkle, John - east side SF-44- P, 1766.
Eberman, Michael - NF one mile below mouth of Seneca - 116 - p, 1757
Frize, Michael - between SB and lower end Shelton tract - 72 p, 1757
Gamble, Joseph - head of Blackthorn between Bright and Stone - 111 - p, 1769.
Gragg, Robert - near top of Castle hill - 513 - P, 1769.
Harrison, John - west of Mill Cr. - 400 - 1755
Hinkle, Joist - East side NF above head of Deer Spring - 220 - P. 1765
Hornberger, Jacob - Richardson's Run west side of Dyche - 229 -P, 1767
Keister, Frederick - Little Walnut Bottom, South Fork Mtn. - 35 - P, 1757
Mallow, Michael - SF Mtn - 470 - P, 1761
Moser, Peter: (1) Peter Reed's Creek of SB - 190 - 1768; (2) northwes side Shelton tract - 25 - P, 1757

Parsons, Thomas - head of Mill Cr. - 290 -P, 1762

Patton, John - Six Mile Cr. between Sweedland Hill and mountain - 54 - P, 1757.

Peninger, Henry - below homestead on SB - 12 - P, 1769

Poage, John -SB adjoining Shelton on south - 284 - P,1769

Shaver, Paul - Licking Cr., east side Shelton tract -200 - P, 1765

Sibert, Jacob - SF Mtn -88 - P, 1757

Simmons, Leanord - NF 2 miles below mouth of Seneca - P. 1767

Skidmore, Joseph: (1) NF, Little Walnut Bottom above Cunningham-97-P, 1767; (2) Lick Run, SB 54- P, 1767; (3) SB - 150 - P, 1767

Smith, Abraham - Licking Cr. above Paul Shaver - 142 - P, 1764

Smith, Peter - SF - 54 - P, 1767

Smith, Charles - SF between Davis and Dyche - 76 - P. 1769

Swadley, Mark: (1) Winter Spring, Blackthorn - 130 P, 1769; (2) lower meadows, Blackthorn - 46- P, 1769

Waggoner, Ludvick - east side SF - 47 - P, 1766

Wilmoth, Thomas -Skidmore's Run - 130 -P, 1768

Surveys by Robert Green 1747: (1) SB - -2464 - Jan. 12, 1747;

(2) SF - 2643; (3) SB - 370; (4) SB - 1120 (5) SB - 800; (6) SB - 350; (7) SB - 1470; (8) SB - 1080; (9) SB - 660

Patents by Col. William Green, son of Robert, 1762: (1) Mill Cr. - 1650; (2) near head of SF -190; (3) Mill Cr. - 176; (4) on and near head of SF - 145 Patent by James Wood, Robert Green, William near head of SF - 145.

Patents by James Wood, Robert Green, William Russell, 175: (1) SF—750; (2) SF—600; (3) SF—2400

P. 384 (last line): Turn to page 385 and include last two lines. Then read first six lines on page 386.

P. 387: After reading down to the heading, "A List of Tithables," turn back to page 385 and include all that page but the laast two lines.

P. 393: In "Supplies for Military Use, 1792," change date to "1782." In line 3 (down), read "1774," not "1794."

P. 394: Insert "Pension" in "A Declaration of 1820."

P. 440 (3 down): Read "during the nineteenth," not "until the seventeeth."

P. 441 (2 up): Read "it" not "they."

P. 465 (3 down): Read "economic" not "economical."

P. 476 (9 down): Read "Wars are" not "We are."

P. 365: County Officials since 1909.

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P. 402 (par 4): Pensioners of 1835 with dates of birth—

Name	Born	Name	Born
Burton Blizzard	1758	Henry Mallow	1760
Charles Bleckhynden	1759	Thomas Kinkead	1765
CharlesBorrer	1761	Edward Morton	1765
John Devericks	1765	Zachariah Rexroad	1762
Palsor Hammer	1765	George Rymer	1764
Jacob Hoover	1752	John Simmons	1755
Michael Hoover	1754	John Smith	1761
Thomas Hoover	1765	William Smith	1753
Henry Huffman	1758	ElibabWilson	1756

P. 411: The Confederate regiments containing Pendleton men are enumerated on page 406. Any different numbers occurring in the roster are errors of the printer.

P. 484 (3 up): Omit all of article after "loss of life," and insert, "was 110,000 from wounds and 250,000 from disease. The Confederate loss was 94.000 from wounds and about 160,000 from disease."

P. 488: Omit.

P. 491: (Upper Tract.) Omit the words beginning, "The earliest" and ending with "few years later."

P. 492 (1-3 down). Omit.

P. 492 (11 down): omit "during the French and Indian War."

P. 493 (last par.) This extraordinary statement was put into the book without the knowledge of the author or his consent.

If the way had been open for the projected Revised Edition of the History of Pendleton, the book would have contained a new map of the county. All other new matter that was to appear in the Revised Edition appears in this Handbook. It was not practicable to include a new map. However, there is in the map to the original edition only one inaccuracy of importance. The line of 1785, separating Pendleton and Hardy should be drawn parallel with the present north line ofPendleton, and so as to strike the mouth of the Seneca and the south line of Sweedland Hill.

Notes from Minnie K. Lowther's History of Ritchie County

Patrick Sinnett was born in Ireland about 1750, served in the Dunmore war and the Revolution, married Katherine Hefner, and moved to Ritchie with all his eleven children except Henry.

George Moats and his wife Eve Stone went to Ritchie about 1819, at which time some of their twelve children were married. Peter married Rachel Grogg about 1817. Christiana, Katherine, Susan and Frances married, respectively,John Shrader, Absalom Harpold, Solomon Mullenax, and Harmon Sinnett.

Thomas Hoover, who married Frances, a sister to Zachariah Rexrode, had ten children and went to Ritchie about 1844.

Jacob Hammer went to Ritchie about 1845.

James Moyer and Peter Moyer went to Ritchie in 1849. The former married Abigail, daughter of Zachariah Rexroad, and the latter married Louisa Rexroad.

Jacob Crummett married Abigail Rexroad. He was a grandfather to S. P. Crummett, a Methodist mininter.

Samson Zickafoose, born 1792, married a Wade and went to Richie about 1845.

Jacob Shrader died in Pendleton in 1858. His son Uriah went to Ritchie.

Abraham Simmons married Mary Mullenax and went to Ritchie about 1848.

Between 1835 and 1845, three Rexroads, Noah, Henry, and Zachariah, Jr., went to Ritchie. Noah married Matilda Mullenax. Zachariah married Sarrah Hoffman.

THE PENDLETON PEOPLE OF 1782

The names below are taken from the personal property books of 1782. The lists thus derived were used as a state census. Since this county was not yet formed the aggregate of the districts mentioned is not quite coextensive with the present limits of Pendleton. Yet the result is approximate enough to be fairly satisfactory. The Hampshire returns give the number of the persons in each family. In the Rockingham returns the second and third figures indicate, respectively, the number of dwellings on the farm and the number of other buildings. Slaves are indicated by the abbreviation s.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY—MICHAEL STUMP'S RETURN

Algier, Hermonus—12
Algier, William—3
Barger, Jacob—4
Bible, Christopher—6
Brake, Jacob, Sr.—8
Brake, James—4
Bullitt, William—6
Calahan, Charles—8
Carter, William—5
Combs, Francis—6—1s
Cowger, George—4
Coutzman, Adam—3
Cowfelt, Philip—9
Dasher, Christopher—7
Dickeson, Jacob—8
Eldridge, David—8—2s
Firebaugh, Daniel—8—2s
Funk, Adam—5
George, Susanna (widow)—7—6s
Goodwins, Solomon—2
Hall, Thomas—7
Harness, Leonard—6
Harness, Peter—6
Hays, John—3
Hedges, John—7
Hog, Aaron—7
Hornback, Anthony—8
House, Jacob—5
Huffman, Catharine (widow)—6
Jefferson, Luke—4
Jordan, Katharine (widow)—3
Kent, Isabel (widow)—3
Lacewell, Elias—6
Leonard, Martin—7
Lewis, John—5
Lynch, Charles—4
Lyon, Charles—4
Mace, Ann (widow)—5
Mace, John—7
Mahuran, Ebenezer—3
Mallis, Barnabas—4
Marshall, Benjamin—3—1s
Mitchell, Nicholas—9
Mitchell, John—4
Moor, Anthony—9
Morrow, James—7
Naif, George—6
Naif, Henry—6
Naif, Michael—8
Ozburn, Jeremiah—10
Radabaugh, Adam—9
Reel, Nicholas—5

Regar, Anthony—1
Regar, Jacob—11
Regar, John—4
Rogers, James—8
Rorebaugh, John—11
Roads, Henry—5
Roy, Thomas—5
Row, Thomas—5
Scott, Joseph—1
Sea, George—8
Sears,James—3
Sears, John—8
Sears, William—10
Sellers, John—5
Shedd, George—9
Shepler, Henry—5
Shinear, George—8
Shook, Herman—6
Shook, John—3
Shook, Peter—7
Shook, William—12
Simon, George—9
Simon, Leonard—3
Simond, Christian—4
Smith, Charles—12
Smith, Michael—3
Spillman, John—6
Spore, John Ulrich—10
Stackhouse, Isaac—4
Stephenson, ————7
Stump, George—8—2s
Stump, Leonard—7
Stump, Michael—7—1s
Trace, Jacob—7
Trumbow, Andrew—8
Trumbow, George—7—1s
Watts, Thomas—6
Wortmiller, Jacob—6
Willowby, Benjamin—10
Wilson, Charles—5
Wilson, David—7
Wilson,John—2
Yoakum, George—4

JOHN WILSON'S RETURN

Algier, John—7
Algier, Michael—6
Atchison, William, Sr.—5
Atchison, William, Jr.—12
Bailey, William—7
Berry, Joel—5
Borrer, Charles—3
Butcher, Eve (widow)—3
Butcher, Paulser—7
Buzzard, Henry—11
Cantrill, Christopher—6
Caplinger, John—7
Carpender, Jacob—7
Coones, Joseph—5
Coones, Peter—5
Cooper, Valentine—7
Crites, Philip, Sr.—4
Crites, Philip, Jr.—3
Cunningham, James—8—3s
Cutrack, Henry—7
Cutrack, John—5
Davis, John—7
Ermintrout, Christopher—9
Fisher, George—10
Hagler, Bastian—9
Harpole, Adam, Jr.—4
Haun, Michael—7
Henkle, Moses—4
Henkle, widow—7
Hicks, Thomas—3
Hier, John—5
Hier, Leonard, Jr.—4
Hier, Leonard, Sr.—7
Horst, William, Sr.—5
Judy, Henry—7
Judy, Nicholas—7
Kersman, ————6
King, Henry—2
Ligget, John—4
Likens, John—4
Mace, Nicholas—7
Mallow, Adam—6

Mallow, Henry—3
McIlhany, Felix—5—1s
Morrow, Ralph—2
Moser, Adam—7
Ours, Sithman—4
Pendleton, John—5
Peterson, Jacob, Sr.—6
Peterson, Jacob, Jr.—8
Peterson, Martin—8
Peterson, Michael—6
Pickle, Jacob—9
Poage, Robert—2
Post, Valentine—6
Powers, Martin—9
Radabaugh, Henry—8
Regan, Jacob—9
Reel, David—9
Rosecrantz, Hezekiah—4
Rule, Henry, Sr.—11
Rule, Henry, Jr.—5
Schoonover, Benjamin—5
Shobe, Jacob—8
Shobe, Martin—6
Shobe, Riddy—6
Shobe, Rudolph—3
Shultz, Andrew—4
Sims, John, Jr.—2
Sites, George—7
Sleith, Alexander—3
Stackey, Abram—6
Stackey, Magdalene (widow)—4
Stingler, Jacob—5
Strader, Christopher—9
Straley, Christian—6
Swank, Philip—5
Thorn, Valentine—7
Weaze, Adam, Sr.—13
Weaze, Adam, Jr.—5
Weaze, Jacob—5
Weaze, John—6
Weaze, Michael—2
Westfall, Daniel—11
Whitstone, Geoge—9
Whitecotton, James—9
Wilson, John—9—1s
Wise, John, Sr.—8
Wise, John, Jr.—5
Wood, Joseph—3
Woolf, John—8
Yeagle, Jacob—3

JOB WELTON's RETURN

Badgley, Anthony—7
Bodkin, Charles—2
Bodkin, Richard—7
Bonner, William—6
Boulger, John—4
Boulger, Michael—8
Buffenberry, Peter—19
Byrum, Philip—8
Carr, Conrad—6
Carr, Henry, Sr.—9
Carr, Joseph—6
Chenoth, Jonathan—4
Childers, William—9
Clark, Abraham—7
Clark, Daniel—4
Clark, Henry—7
Clark, John—4
Clark, Robert—8
Clark, Watson—4
Clark, William—5
Cobberly, James—9
Craig, David—3—1s
Curle, William—5
Curle, Jeremiah—8
Eaton, Benjamin—3
Eaton, Joseph—4
Eaton, Thomas—3
Everman, Michael—12
Fearis, James—7
Finley, Patrick—3
Fleming, John—3
Harpole, Adam—8
Hock, Catharine (widow)—6
Hole, Daniel—5
Hornbeck, Michael—8
Horse, Peter—3

Hoffman, Christopher—9
Hutson, David—7
Hutson, John—3
Jane, Joseph—7
Jordan, Julius—3
Judy, Margaret (widow)—8
Lansisko, Henry—12
Little, Job—6
Little, Josiah—7
Majors, John—9
McKave, Ross—5
Miller, George—5
Miller, Michael—7
Miller, Henry—2
Miller, Thomas—5
Mouse, Daniel—8
Norman, William—6
Orahond, Alexander—10
Orr, James—6
Peck, George—7
Powell, Caleb—8
Radcliff, Richard—7
Radcliff, Stephens—6
Richardson, Jonathan—7
Richardson, Joseph—5
Robey, Pior—9
Robinson, John—6
Sadouskie, Samuel—8
Scott, Alex—3
Scott, Benjamin, Sr.—6—1s
Scott, Benjamin, Jr.—6
Seymour, Felix—12—3s
Shevelear, Anthony—5
Shook, Jones—5
Shook, Lawrence—8
Sims, John, Jr.—7
Staats, Elijah—1
Smith, Robet—9
Smith, William—7
Stroud, Adam—7
Thickstcne, Thomas - 8
Thompson, Jethro - 6
Ward, Sylvester - 11 3s
Wansley, David - 4
Watts, Jonathan - 4
Welton, Jesse, - 8 - 2s
Welton, Job - 10 - 6s
Yeagle, David - 3

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY—RETURN OF JAMES DYER, SOUTH FORK

Berger, Jacob 5—1—3
Blizzard, Burton 5 - 1
Blizzard, James 2 - 1 - 1
Blizzard, Thomas 5 - 1 - 3
Byrnes, John 7 - 1 - 1
Cogar, Jacob 4 - 1 - 1
Davis, Robert 7 - 1 - 6
Dunkle, George 7 - 1 - 7
Dunkle, John 6 - 1 - 13
Dyer, Rodger—6—1—5
Dyer, Mathias 13 - 1 - 1
Dyer, James 11 - 1 - 14
Dyer,, John 4 - 1 - 1
Fuls, Lewis 1 -1
Galaspy, Jacob 3 - 1
Galaspy, Thomas 3 - 1 - 2
Gragg, William 4
Gragg, William, Jr. 6 - 1
Grogg, Henry 9 - 1 - 1
Havener, Frederick 8—1—2
Havener, Jacob 10 - 1 - 3
Hoover, George 5 - 1 - 1
Hoover, Lawrence 6 - 1 - 1
Hoover, Peter 9 - 1 - 1
Hoover, Sebastian 3—1—2
Keeper, Jacob 1 - 1
Kester, Frederick 8 - 1 - 3
Kester, James 1 - 1 - 1
Morrill, Mary (widow) 8 - 1 - 1
Patton, Mathew 8 - 1 6
Proops, Daniel 3 - 1 - 2
Proops, Frederick 10—1—2
Proops, Henry 2 - 1 - 1
Proops, Leanord 10 - 1 - 2
Proops, Michael 2 - 1 - 1
Rexroad, Zachariah, Jr. 3 - 1
Roleman, Christian 11 - 1 - 5
Senate, Paterick 3 - 1

Stone, Henry 8 - 1 - 3
Swadley, Henry 6 - 1 - 2
Wagoner Lewis 5 - 1 - 3

RETURN OF ROBERT DAVIS, SOUTH BRANCH

Briggs, Joseph 11 - 1 - 3
Bush, Jacob 4 - 1
Bush, Leanord 7 - 1
Bush, Lewis 2 - 1
Bush, Michael 3 - 1
Castel, Valentine 8 - 1
Clifton, William 4 - 1
Clickshaw, Lawrence 5 - 1
Coks, Thomas 3 - 2 - 2
Collick, Thomas 3 - 1 - 2
Conrad, Thomas 3 - 1 - 2
Coyle, Gabriel 13 - 1
Evick, Francis 3 - 1 - 3
Evick, George 7 - 1
Faris, John 6 - 1
Friend, Jacob 10 - 1 - 3
Hammer, George 5 - 1 - 4
Harper, Jacob 11—1
Hedrick, Charles 11 - 1 - 2
Hole, Adam 11 - 1 - 2
Hole, George 4 - 1
Keplinger, Adam 3
Keplinger, George 8 - 1 - 1
Matthews, Lashley 3 - 1
Michael, Nicholas 5 - 1
Mucklewain, Thomas 9 - 1
Powers, Charles 5 - 1
Price, Joseph 8 - 1
Richard, Saml 5 - 1 - 2
Shankling, Thomas 11—1—3
Skidmore, Joseph 11 - 1 - 7
Skidmore, Thomas 7 - 1 - 1
Stratton, Seraiah 7 - 1 - 3
Vandevner, Jacob 6 - 1 - 2
Vaniom, Peter 4 - 1 - 3
Waldron, George 4 - 1 - 3
Warpole, John 3
Warpole, Nichalas 5 - 1 - 3
Weaton, Benjamin 2 - 1 - 1
Windelplock, Henry 4 - 1 - 1

RETURN OF ISAAC HINKLE, NORTH FORK

Allen, Moses 1 - 1
Bland, Thomas 5 - 1
Blunt, Redding 9 - 1 2
Carr, Jacob 7 - 1 - 3
Cheverunt, Joseph 8 - 1 - 1
Cunningham, James 11 - 1 - 2
Bennet, Joseph 11 - 1 - 1
Bumgardner, Godfrey 8 - 1 - 1
Eberman, Jacob, Sr. 4 - 1 - 1
Eberman, Jacob, Jr. 5 - 0 2
Eberman, William, 1 - 1 - 1
Gandey, Uriah 4
Grag, Samuel 1
Harmer, Richd. 1
Harper, Jacob 10 - 1 - 2
Harper, Philip 7 - 1 - 1
Hinkle, Adam 11 - 1 - 2
Hinkle, Jost 6 - 1 - 3
Hinkle, Isaac 4 - 1
Johnston, Andrew 7 - 1 - 2
Lambert, John 6 - 1 - 1
Minnis, Robet 1 - 1 - 2
Mitchell, John 2 - 1 - 1
Nagele, George 3 - 1 - 2
Pharis, Johnston 4 - 1 - 1
Redman, Saml 1
Root, Jacob 3 - 1 - 2
Shall, John 2 - 1 - 3
Shall, Peter 5 - 1 - 2
Shuk, Jacob 3
Summerfield, Joseph 3 - 1 - 1
Teter, George, Sr. 11 - 1 - 3
Teter, George, Jr. 3
Teter, Philip 11 - 1 - 1
Teter, Rebekah (widow) 7 - 1 - 2
Walker, George 11 - 1 - 1
Waugh, James 8 - 1 - 5
Wilkerson, George 3 - 1 - 2
Wood, Isaac 8 - 1 - 1

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812

The following muster roll is of a company of infantry "under the command of Captain Jesse Hinkle, from the Forty-Sixth Regiment, in service at Fort Nelson at Norfolk, atached to the Fifth Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Hopkins, then by Lieutenant Colonel W. Street, and later by Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Boothe*. The company was enlisted for six months, beginning July 21, 1814. But for some reason not known, it was continued in service until after Feb. 1, 1815. In the War Department at Washington, D. C. are muster rolls dated August 30, 1814, October 30, 1814, December 30, 1814, and February 16, 1815*. From these records the following record was compiled for H. M. Calhoun by Virgil A. Lewis, June 19, 1912. The four muster roll dates are indicated in the roster by (A), (B), (C), (D), in the order of their occurrence.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Jesse Henkle—captain—sick (C).
John Flesher— first lieutenant.
John Henkle—second lieutenant.
Edward Janes—ensign.
Adam Snider—ensign—in private quarters (C).

SERGEANTS

1. Milton, Taylor.
2. Andrew Gardner—discharged (C).
3. Hiram Taylor—sick (B) and (C).
4. John Dean—sick (B) and (C).
5. William Thompson—sick (B) and (C).
6. Nicholas Cook—became sergeant (C).
.7 John Bland—became sergeant (C)—discharged, December 10.

CORPORALS

1. William Henkel—sick (A)—discharged, Oct. 14.
2. Robert Griffith—sick (A)—became corporal, Oct. 14.
3. William Seybert—became corporal Oct.—dead, Dec. 30, 1814.
4. James Armstrong—sick (A)—made corporal, Oct. 19.
5. Abraham Burner—made corporal (C)—died, Jan. 25, 1815.
6. Adam Bouce—made corporal (C).
7*. William Cook—sick (A)—made corporal, Dec. 31.
8. Jacob Snider, Jr.—made corporal Oct. 19—discharged, Nov. 12.
9. James Dean—a recruit appointed corporal Jan., 26, 1815.

MUSICIANS (enlisted July 26, 1814).

William Trumbo—drummer.

Adam Gum—fifer.

PRIVATES

Amick, Henry—discharged, Nov. 12.
Arbogast, Daniel—sick (C).
Arbogast, Nicholas—discharged, Nov. 12.
Arbogast, Peter—died, Nov. 12.
Arbogast, William—discharged Jan. 15, 1815.
Atkin, Benjamin—enlisted Jan. 25, 1815.
Bland, Thomas—sick (A)—discharged Oct. 19.
Calhoun, William—sick (C).
Champ, John—sick (A)—discharged Nov. 12.
Champ, Thomas.
Coberly, Martin.
Crummit, George.
Davis, Joseph—discharged Dec. 10.
Dean, George—discharged Dec. 14.
Dean, William—sick (A).
Dizard, James—died Dec. 11.
Eagle, John—enlisted Sept. 12.
Echard, Abraham.
Eckard, Henry—sick (A).
Ervin, Edward—sick (C).
Faint, Jacob—sick (A).
Gardner, John—sick (C).
Grogg, Benjamin—died Dec. 19.
Halterman, George.
Halterman, Peter—discharged Dec. 12.
Harmon, George—died Oct. 19.
Harpold, George.
Hazelrod, Samuel.
Hedrick, Jacob.
Hedrick, John—sick (A)—discharged Nov. 12.
Helmick, Philip—sick (A).
Helmick, Samuel—sick (A).
Helmick, Solomon—discharged Sept14.
Helmick, Uriah.
Hevner, John.
Higgins, John—sick (A)—discharged Oct. 19.
Hizer, Adam—discharged Nov. 12.
Hogwood, James—died Jan. 14, 1815.
Holland, Joseph—discharged Nov. 12.
Hoover, John—discharged Sept. 14.

Holloway, Lewis.
Hoover, John H.—sick (A)—discharged Nov. 12.
Huffman, Daniel—discharged, sick (A).
Huffman, Jonas—sick (A).
Johnson, James—deserted Dec. 21.
Jones, Joseph—sick (A).
Ketterman, Justice.
Lamb, Michael.
Leisure, Thomas—confined.
McKan, Henry—discharged Nov. 12.
Miller, John—sick (C)—discharged Jan. 16, 1815.
Moats, Jacob—sick (A).—discharged Dec. 10.
Mowry, John.
Mullinox, Jacob.
Mullinox, Joseph.
Mullinox, William.
Nelson, Benham—discharged Nov. 12.
Nicholas, George—died Dec. 5.
Philips, George—sick (C).
Propts, Christian.
Rexroad, Jacob.
Rexroad, John—discharged Nov. 12.
Roby, Thomas—discharged Nov. 12.
Seybert, James—enlisted Oct. 4—discharged sick, Nov. 12.
Simmons, Jacob.
Snider, Frederick.
Snider, Jacob, Sr.—sick (A).
Taylor, James—enlisted Oct. 30 as substitute for William Henkle.
Tharp, Amiss—enlisted Sept. 10.
Trimble, John—confined.
Vint, John.
Waggoner, George, Sr.—sick (C).
Waggoner, George, Jr.—died Nov. 13.
Waggoner, Jacob—sick (C).
Waggoner, Joseph—sick (C).
Wamsley, John.
White, George—discharged sick (A).
Whitecotton, James—discharged Sept. 17.
Weese, Isaac—sick (C).
Wiat, John.
Wilfong, James.
Wilson, James—discharged (C).
Wimer, Henry—sick (C).
Wimer, Jacob—sick (C).

PENDLETON AND HIGHLAND IN THE WORLD WAR

The war ending in 1918 was attempt to dominate the world by a nation which thereby made itself an outlaw. It became the police duty of the other nations to suppress this powerful criminal, and on the part of the United States the war was one of self-defense. The boast of the kaiser that he would take no nonsense from our country was not an empty threat. The United States had to exert its entire strength, and consequently the activities at home form a very real part of the history of the Great War.

In the five Liberty Loans, the quotas assigned to Highland were respectively $30,000, $60,000 $60,000 $84,000, and $96,000, a total of $333,000. No action was taken with respect to the first. The subscriptions for the second, third, fourth, and fifth were respectively $17,000, $60,000, $84,000, and $102,000, a total of $261,000. The chairman in each instance was H. M. Slaven. The committee consisted of J. A. Whitelaw, E. A. McNulty, S. W. Wilson, W. T. Hamilton, H. T. Bradshaw, H. E. Colaw, Walter Newman, D. O. Bird, and J. C. Matheny.

The Red Cosss report by Mrs. V. B. Bishop, county chairman in the War History Commission, states that the activities in this line were performed with enthusiasm. It was after work had informally begun that a local chapter of the Red Cross was organized at the courthouse, March 30, 1918. The following officers were chosen:

Mrs. J. E. Arbogast,, Chairman; Andrew L. Jones, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. H. B. Wood, Secretary; A. P. Gum, Treassurer.

The Executive Committee was thus constituded: Mrs. H. M. Slaven (chairman), H. B. Wood, Kate Gibson, Bess Bishop, Mabel Jones, C. B. Fox, W. H. Lunsford, Robert Sterrett, and J. C. Matheny. E. B. Jones, Mrs. W. H. Matheny, and Mrs. C. W. Trimble were afterward added. Several changes were made from time to time in the personnel of the staff of officers. Miss Mabel Jones was made director, and Mrs. Robert Sterrett secretary of room work. The heads of special committees were as follows:

Packing, D. H. Peterson
Purchasing, Mrs. H. M. Slaven.
Organizing, J. C. Matheny.
Finance, Miss Bess B. Bishop.
Membership, H. M. Slaven.
Publicity, H. F. Slaven.
Schools, Robert Sterrett.

Home Service and Civilian Relief, Willis Gibson.

War Relief Fund, Don Sullenberger.

Nurse Fund, J. H. Pruitt.

Comfort Kit and House wife, Mrs. A. M. Eastham.

The committee on Home Service and Civilian Relief found little to do in a county like Highland, although it used about $400.

Before the middle of June auxiliary chapters were adopted at McDowell, New Salem, and Doe Hill, and one for Bluegrass Valley. There was also a colored auxiliary. Each is pronounced by the report as deserving of special mention.

Practically all the children of the county were enrolled in the Junior Auxiliaries, particularly those of Crabbottom, Monterey, McDowell, and Doe Hill.

In May, 1918, the chapter doubled its quota of $100 to the Red Cross Relief Fund, largely through the energetic efforts of Don Sullenberger, chairman. The last day of the drive was a rally day in Monterey, and it was heavily attended. Among the addresses was one by Frank Ray, a wounded soldier.

At the Red Cross work room each and every call was promptly filled, but in pursuance of the directions given, no surgical dressings were made. Each soldier of the county was given a kit on his departure. Clothing was sent to the refugees in the allied countries, and linen to the hospitals in France. The chapter sent $100 to the Staunton canteen to be used in providing lunches for the troops passing through the town. To this fund the McDowell auxuliay added $50. For the same purpose $50 was sent to Clifton Forge.

J. F. McNulty, chairman of the Christmas Roll Call, campaigned the whole county and secured over 1000 members.

The Red Cross membership in Highland was 1800, and the receipts of the Chapter were $4,365.67. There was no outlay for salaries, rent, etc., all kinds of service being donated.

By proclamation of Governor Stuart, April 19, 1917, the Virginia Agriculture Council of National Defense was established, and G. Lee Chew was appointed chairman of the Highland branch. He organized a local council at Crabbottom, with R. H. Crummett as secretary, and a branch at Mustoe, with the Rev. Mr. Gardner as secretary. At the meetings food conservation was stressed. The influenza epidemic interfered with perfecting the local organizations. Mr. Chew was also appointed Building Commissioner for Highland, but in this isolated county there were no duties for such an officer to perform.

When the War History Commissioner was organized, Mr. G. Lee Chew was appointed chairman of the Highland branch, Miss Elizabeth Whitelaw secretary, Miss Josephine Bradshaw treasurer. At the time of organization Miss Eva Eagle became secretary, and Andrew L. Jones vice chair-

men. To facilitate the collection of data, Miss Josephine Bradshaw, Miss Bess Bishop, and Miss Emma M. Hevener were appointed district chairmen for Stonewall, Monterey, and Bluegrass districts, respectively, and excellent reports were sent in.

In spite of certain disadvantages, military records for about two-thirds of the service men were secured. This was a higher proportion than was accomplished in most counties.

The following, slightly abbreviated, is the report by Mr. Chew on post-war conditions in Highland:

"Upon the signing of the Armistice, the people of Highland, generally speaking, settled down to their original pursuits, ceased all efforts to raise money or other means for the prosecution of the war, but continued to donate toward suffering humanity through the Red Cross, Near East Relief, and other organizations. They received with open arms their returning heroes, most of whom went back to their former occupations, proud they had served their country but seldom or never wishing a repetition of their experiences and hardshiqs in camps and on battlefields. The soldiers feel that in impressing them into foreign military service at 30 a month, the Government should have impresed all other able-bodied men of the same age into service at home, and at the same or a smaller compensation. To be frank, we fear that if our country were again to enter into war, many of these soldiers would be hard to find.

"The after-war conditions have been and are somewhat depressing and discouraging. Most of the citizens are farmers and stockgrowers, and farm products could not be sold to cover the cost of production. Though the farming population of our entire country is more or less discouraged and unsettled, this is less the case in Highland than in most other counties of our state....

"In war times Highland said, 'There's nething too good for our soldier heroes.'"

"Oh, that she would prove her sincerety by her action toward them!"

The following written report of the Chairman of the Highland County Branch of the Virginia War History Commission was read by him at the first Quarterly meeting of said Commission held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol Building, Richmond, Va. Nov., 1919. The reading was followed by much applause. It was one of the best repots from any of the counties of the state; many counties not yet organized and therefore having nothing to report. A good many records were secured after this report was made.

"To the Virginia War History Commission:

"Your Local Committee for Highland County met at the Court House, Monterey, on the ——— day of August, 1918, and elected Miss Eva Eakle, Secretary, Miss Whitelaw, who was appointed by your Commission failing to serve as such.

"We further organized for the work by appointing Mr. J. C. Matheny, County Vice-Chairman, and the following District Chairman:

Stonewall District, Miss Josephine Bradshaw.

Monterey District, Miss Bess Bishop.

Blue Grass District, Miss Emma May Hevener.

"The Chairman ordered and paid for Soldiers' Military Service Questionaires, and to date, we have seventy-five (75) of them filled up, less than one-half the number of service men furnished by the County.

"We find much difficulty in securing theSold iers' records. Some have gone away to other states, and quite a number of these pay no attention to filling up Questionaires sent them with postage enclosed for return. Some are slow to give the desired information when solicited in person. Though we are getting along with our work slowly, we are not discouraged, and expect to get most of the records by and by. We have appointed collaborator Chairman for every topic of the history that will apply to our county.

"So, far, our Supervisors have given us no financial aid in the important drive, which fact makes the securing of War History data slower than it would be if well financed. Our workers hesitate to give too freely of their time and energy and bear a considerable outlay of their own money, also. We are yet hopeful that our Supervisors will give us some financial aid and that we shall be able to furnish your Commission a creditable war record of the little county of Highland, the Gem of the Alleghanies, and the Switzerland of Virginia, if not of America.

Respectfully submitted,

G. LEE CHEW, Chairman."

"Highland County being principally a grazing section, with no factories, no public works, no railroads, and cut off in great measure to herself by mountain boundaries, is slow to be affected, or much interested in what is going on in other parts of the earth or even in her own nation or state.

"Of course, her citizens read with some interest the news of opening hostilities in Europe, and became more and more interested as nation after nation was drawn into it; but not until the question of an open sea, and a free and unobstructed commerce or export from our own country was limited, did her people begin to awake to the fact that her country's and her own interests were affected. Even yet there was no excitement and not much interest. The more intelligent and well informed discussed the probable results of the war as it might affect the countries of Europe in the war area. At this time there was no thought of America's being drawn into the conflict.

"When the submarines began to sink neutral vessels and destroy innocent life and world commerce, we began to realize the awfulness and cruelty of the War and when the news of the sinking of the Lusitania and the loss of so many American lives came to us, we began to realize that our own country would possibly be brought into the conflict. Up to this time,

trade and business and a general quiet prevailed in the county, but when our country declared war, Highland's citizens began to wake up in earnest. It began to come home to them that their sons must face the cannon's mouth and the poison gas clouds on a foreign battlefield across the great sea.

"Most of the intelligent and well informed saw at once the wisdom of our country's going in immediately to protect her rights and maintain her traditions, while others opposed the idea vehemently and even up to the close of the war, some opposed every war measure and every effort to prosecute the war,—a few of them being of the more intelligent class. While most of the opposition was political, a smaller part was because of German ancestry.

"The people of the county, taken as a whole, were patriotic, and helped in every way they could to prosecute the war to a successful finish. It may truly be said that most of the citizens of Highland County proved themselves true, red-blooded Americans, as witnessed by the fact that the county furnished her quota of soldiers, went over the top in Red Cross and most of the Liberty Loan Drives and received her returned war veterans with open arms and a "Well done, good and faithful servant," thou shalt not be forgotten,' and also by the addittional fact that despite the scarcity of farm laborers, her people produced more foodstuffs of all kinds during the war period than ever before or since in the same time. They also manifested a conservative spirit along all lines that was most admirable."

In the sale of Liberty Bonds in Pendleton no systematic plan was adopted with respect to the First and Second loans. But in the case of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth loans, and in the campaign for War Savings Stamps, an organization was effected. In all four of these drives, the quota for the county was over-subscribed in a quite considerable degree.

When it was proposed to sell the quota for the Third Loan, the idea was considered by many as useless, and in fact impossible. But an organization was perfected, and the allotment was over-subscribed by more than fifty per cent. The quota could have been doubled, had it been deemed expedient. Because of the belief that other loans would follow, as was confirmed by subsequent events, it was thought best to hold some subscriptions in reserve.

Prior to the war it is probable that not a single Government security was owned in the county. In fact, the people had no knowledge of investments of this kind. It was therefore necessary to conduct a campaign of education throughout the county. The result utterly silenced the doubters. In a county with a population of little more than 9000, and having no railroads, no corporations, and no wealthy citizens, securities to the amount of more than half a million dollars were placed.

The people of Pendleton were equally liberal in their investments in the cause of humanity. In all the philanthropic drives they not only

reached their quota, but in most cases they went far beyond it. In the United War Works drive they were asked for $2000 and over-subscribed this amount. In the Red Cross campaign they were asked for $1000, and doubled it. With the additional surplus there was erected a War Chest Fund. This was later used in employing for a year a community nurse. On every fund that was asked the county responded by paying its full quota or even more.

The local Selective Service Board made up of M. S. Hodges (chairman and clerk), Dr. O. Dyer, and Z. M. Nelson.

The members of the Legal Advisory Board were William McCoy (chairman), B. H. Hiner, and H. M. Calhoun.

In the County Council of Defense were B. H. Hiner (chairman), J. H. Cook (secretary), James Sites, and D. C. Harper.

The War Fund chairman was B. H. Hiner.

The officers of the Red Cross chapter were Mrs. B. H. Hiner (chairman), Miss Alice McCoy (secretary), Mrs. O. Dyer (treasurer). The Pendleton chapter was very active and had several auxiliaries about the county. Each section did splendid work in making garments and bandages.

In the several campaigns for the Liberty Loans and the War Savings Stamps and United War Works drives, B. H. Hiner was chairman. He was also Fuel Administrator. M. S. Hodges was chairman of the special drive for the Salvation Army, the quota of $100 being subscribed. The Food Administrator was at first L. D. Trumbo. He was succeeded by Rev. C. R. Lacy.

The above is a statement, slightly condensed, made for this Handbook by B. H. Hiner.

FROM THE HIGHLAND RECORDER—1917

The United States has just reached the limit of endurance. It must assert its international rights or confess itself a craven who is unworthy of any rights. The hour for determined and overwhelming action is at hand. The Stars and Stripes forever.—Mar. 30.

The day passed without incident. So far as we have heard, not a man of the prescribed age is known by the authorities to have kept away. 360 whites and 17 colored were registered.—June 8.

Mabel H. Jones is chairman for Highland of the National League for Women's Service.—June 15.

33 ladies registered at Monterey for cooperative army work.—July 6.

D. C. Graham, sheriff, W. H. Matheny, clerk, and Dr. C. B. Fox form the Exemption board.—July 6.

A lunch sale on court day realizes $173.43.—July 13.

The first quota under the selective draft is 43 men for this county.—August 10.

The men now in camp are 39. One man has failed to report.—Oct 12.

M. V. Bishop writes from the aviation camp at San Antonio that he

wants to get "over there."—Oct. 26.

J. D. Kramer and G. H. Graham of the first quota write from Camp Lee: "We are proud to do our bit for Uncle Sam, who is providing so well for his soldiers. Drilling is very hard, but we are giving Uncle Sam a part of our dollars we receive every day for a Liberty Bond."—Oct 26*.

Long and interesting letter from Carl Sullenberger in France.—Nov. 9.

Arthur R. Gum, Jesse J. Gwin, Ernest H. Hoover, Henry C. Snyder complete the quota of 433.—Nov. 15.

Y. M. C. A. fund is $524,76. E. B. Jones, chairman. Emerson Alexander writes from Fort Sill. Willis Gibson and C. A. Dickson return from a visit to Camp Lee bringing a favorable report.—Nov. 23.

1918

The first soldier death is that of Ira Carpenter, son of J. W. Carpenter of Big Valley, the date being Jan. 10.

Work room of Women's Service League closed for cold weather, and cutting done at private homes.—Jan. 18.

It is easy to Hooverize along most lines, but when it comes to green wood that is hard to get and still harder to burn, Mr. Hoover must excuse us.—Jan. 18.

Six men home on furlough,—Jan. 25.

A Red Cross chapter organized Feb. 21 with 10 members.

No alien enemies to be registered here.

A War Savings Stamp drive results in sales of $188.77. The Monterey branch of the Women's Service League reports for January and February 689 articles made up and sent off, besides 62 from McDowell.—Mar. 8.

R. S. Sterrett publishes a request for books and other reading matter for the soldiers.

56 new Red Cross names.—Mar. 15.

Home Service Committee of Red Cross: Willis Gibson (chairman), Eva Eakle (secretary), A. L. Jones (attorney), Dr. C. B. Fox (physician), J. T. McNulty, Mrs. C. P. Jones, Kate Gibson. At McDowell a community auxiliary was organized April 27 with J. H. Hiner as chairman, R. B. Bronshaw treasurer, Ida Quidor secretary. - May 3

Allotment in Third Liberty Loan, $54,700; taken, $66,700. Now in service, 70 men, Mrs. Hanger of Staunton has given several Red Cross addreses in the county. - May 10.

One honor flag for each district and one for the county.—May 24.

43 new registrants.- June 7.

Doe Hill contribntes $203.60 to Red Cross. First army airplane crosses Highland.—June 14.

Many good leters from camps begin to appear in August.

548 are enrolled for service; 43 more than the Government estimate.—Sept. 12.

Legal advisory board: J. M. Colaw, Boyd Stephenson, A. L. Jones.—

Sept. 12.

Elzie Wilfong, wounded, is the first soldier to return from the front.—Nov. 15.

Rally Day—Nov. 16—celebrated in Monterey by raising a service flag. 161 now in service.—Nov. 22.

PENDLETON TIMES

C. R. Lacy, chairman of the Pendleton County Food Administration, writes in February, 1918, that "there is a marked and commendable improvment in the attitude of the people as a whole, toward the food question. The time is not for off when a home that does not have a window card in it will be a marked home. The pledge is binding only so far as circumstances permit. It is voluntary. It is safe. Especially do we thank the teachers for their great help.

The Moorefield Examiner taken to task for publishing as deserters five Pendleton boys, all of whon returned and satisfactorily explained their overstay—Mar. 15.

all of whom returned and satisfactorily explained their overstay.—Mar. 15.

One farmer subscribed $3,000 as soon as the Third Liberty Loan opened

"It is possible for chastity to exist in hell, but never in a country invaded by the Hun soldiers."

Guy Crigler the first soldier to return from France.

LETTERS FROM OVERSEAS

The letters written by the soldier-boys from Pendleton and Highland are the best war letters the author has seen. They are earnest and they are patriotic. And last but not least they are instructive. These two counties are rural communities. The young men were particularly struck by the various points of contrast between Europe and Appalachian America, and their observations are close and interesting. Our space forbids giving more than a few extracts from these letters.

The French children have taken a great liking to us, and whenever we pass, or they come out to where we are, they yell, "oui. oui" (yes, yes) at us. I have never seen such kindness and hospitality as the people here have shown us, and while I do not understand much French, their looks and actions bespeak their deep gratitude.

You see no one except old men and young boys. Women are plentiful and do most of the work. Just as soon as we arrived here yesterday evening (June 8), they came around with the finest strawberries. I think they are sold here for 15 cents per pound.

I have a little job to do over here, and when that is accomplished, why, I am coming back and put in my licks at home.

I am becoming a Frenchman now in two ways; by learning to speak French, and by letting my mustache grow, like a lot of the boys are doing.

The trains look like toys here. There is some nice country in France. All the buildings are of stone, but there are some nice ones.

Uucle Sam takes good care of his fighting men. He gives us good clothes, plenty to eat, good helmets, and good gas masks. We have a good place to sleep, only I don't like the big rats very much. They try to kiss some times while we are sleeping.

A soldier's greatest pleasure is reading a letter from home. No matter how tired and worn out he may be, it never fails to revive and and refresh him.

We came over to win this war, and we are going to do it, or stay here till Gabriel blows his horn.

You people over there can't realize how much these people over here have suffered - very seldom you run across a family that hasn't lost a father, son, or some very close relative. The atrocities the Huns commit are something awful. I did not believe it till I came over here.

We have lots of fun trying to talk with the people.

The boys who don't get to come to this country will lose half of their lives.

I would rather get a letter from home than get a check for $100.

Have a good time with the French children who come to sell us beechnuts. I don't have much trouble getting them to understand me, but I can't understand them very readily. They talk at lightning speed and run the words together.

If any one country has suffered from the war it is France, and we are here to help them get revenge.

May God help the first Boche that gets in my way, and he had better get in the first blow, for if I get there first I will have no mercy on him.

Above everything else I am going to lead a straight life while I am ever here.

I have been out in No Man's Land looking for the square-headed devils, and looked down the barrel of a one-pound gun, but the Hun behind happened to be asleep. He did not wake up.

France is a beautiful country, and there are wonderful things for us to see. The country reminds me very much of Virginia, and I have seen some sections that reminded me very much of the Crabbottom valley.

We are not taking very many prisoners now. The German gets the bayonet first, unless it is seen he is unarmed.

ROSTER OF PENDLETON SOLDIERS

The date following the name shows the time of leaving home, 1918 being understood when the year is not given. "DD" means discharged for disabilty of a physical nature soon after arriving at camp. "Dis" means honorable discharge at a later time. The year of birth, when stated, is put in parentheses, as "(b 1895)" AEF (American Expeditionary Force) means that the soldiers went overseas. The last item given is the postoffice address at the time of enlistment. "Rej" means rejected.

Among the men from Pendleton, there were, in political preference, 218 Democrats, 169 Republicans, and one Socialist. In religious affiliation or membership there was the following exhibit:

United Brethren	84
Lutherans	64
Church of the Brethren	53
Presbyterians	25
Methodist Episcopal	22
Methodist Episcopal, South	22
Disciples	8
Mennonites	8
Mormons	2
African Methodist Episcopal	2
Baptist	1
Not given	118

FIRST CALL

Alt, Alvin—Mar. 4—DD—Upper Tract.
Alt, Charles Austin—Mar. 4—Upper Tract.
Alt, Enoch Franklin—July 25—Brushy Run.
Arbogast, Dixie—June 27—DD—Circleville.
Arbogast, Leonard—April 25—DD—Circleville.
Armstrong, Berlin L.—Mar. 26—A. E. F.—Moyers.
Ayers, Jerry Sheridan—May 26—Branch———
Bennett, Clement—Sept 19, 1917—A. E. F.—Dry Run.
Bennett, Dale—July 25—DD—Circleville.
Bennett, Jacob Maynie—June 27—Brandywine.
Bennett, Jesse H.—May 25—Circleville.
Bennett, Opie—April. 25—Circleville.
Bible, George W.—June 27—A. E. F.—Cave.
Black, Hendren—Mar. 4, Greenleaf—A. E. F.—Cave.
Black, Ira D.—Sept 17,1917—A. E. F.—Mouth of Seneca.
Bland, Arlie—May 26—A. E. F.—Riverton.
Bland, Byron S.—May 26—dis. in Sept—Mouth of Seneca.
Bland, Dewitt—Mar. 4—Riverton.
Bland, Robert—May 26—A. E. F.—Box.
Bodkin, Martin E.—July25—Palo Alto.
Botkin,Roy K.—Brandywine.
Boggs, Lester A.—Sept. 3—A. E. F.—Mouth of Seneca.
Bolton,J. Fred. (b. Dec. 3, 1893)—April2—Franklin.
Bonner, William H.
Bowers, John—July 14—Dahmer.
Bowman, Thomas J.—(b. April 5, 1891)—May 12— Franklin.
Brenner, George Michael—July 25—Fort Seybert.
Calhoun, Brooks Fleming—Sept. 3—A. E. F.

Calhoun, Camden H.—Sept. 17, 1917—A. E. F.

Calhoun, Charles—June 17, 1917—Dry Run.

Calhoun, Charles Lee—May 26—dis. DD.—June 30Roaring.

Calhoun,Fred—regular army—A. E. F.—Kline.

Champ, Robert L.—navy—Mouth of Seneca.

Cobb, Harry Ernest—Oct. 4, 1917—A. E. F.—Doe Hill.

Coffman, Lester I.—(b. Jan. 27, 1888)—Mar. 3.—Upper Tract.

Cook, John A.—Sept 3,1917—A. E. F.—Circleville.

Cox, Samuel Calvin—July 25—dis. DD.—Aug. 4—Brushy Run.

Crigler, William Guy—July 28—A. E. F.—Franklin.

Dahmer, John—Sept. 19,1917—A. E. F.—Franklin.

Dahmer, John E.—(b. Feb. 2, 1894)—Mar 4—

Dare, John Dayton—(b. June 11, 1895)—Sept 19, 1917—A. E. F.—Riverton.

Davis, Otho H.—Sept. 19, 1917—dis. DD.—Franklin.

Daugherty, James H.

Dean, Edward B.—July 25.

Dean, Fred Bland—July 25—Riverton.

Dean, Samuel Whitman—May 22—Brushy Run.

Dice, Luther Guy—Oct. 4, 1917—A. E. F.—Franklin.

Dice, Russell W.—Apil 2—Franklin.

Dice, William Harrison—July 25—Franklin.

Dickenson, Clinton—(b. June 28, 1894)—May 26—A. E. F.—Brandywine.

Dickenson. Preston—A. E. F.

Dolly, Edgar Wilson—May 22—Teterton.

Dolly, Fred—Oct. 4, 1917—Teterton.

Dolly, Olie Corbin—Sept. 19, 1917—A. E. F.—Key.

Douglass, Mervine (colored)—Aug.—A. E. F.—Franklin.

Dyer, Edmond Foster—Mar. 4—Fort Seybert.

Dyer, Dolan D.—May 22—Brandywine.

Dyer, Vernon Lough—Fort Seybert..

Dyer, Willie Roy—July 25—Fort Seybert.

Edward, Charles—June 1—Sugar Grove.

Eckard, Ephraim P.—May 22—Sugar Grove.

Eckard, Job—July 27—SugarGrove.

Eckard, Walter—Aug.—A. E. F.—Sugar Grove.

Evick, Grover C.—June 27—A. E. F.—Franklin.

Evick,William Fred—(b. Nov. 23, 1895)—Mar. 4—Franklin.

Eye,Berlin—(b. Feb 29, 1888)—Feb. 20—Marines.—

Eye, Fred Wilson—May 26—A. E. F.—Deer Run.

Eye, Romer F.—April 25—Brandywine.

Eye, William Washington—Mar. 4—

Fleisher, Roy—Aug. 29—Cave
Fultz, Frank A.—Sept. 5—DD—Brandywine.
Fultz, Walter—July 25—Mitchell.
George, Harry—July 25—Kline.
Graham, William Perry—July 25—DD—Kline.
Grogg, Samuel F.—July 25—
Guyer, Grover C.—Mar. 17—A. E. F.—Brandywine.
Hamme, Lester C.—June 3—Ruddle
Harman, John Roscoe—April 2—DD—Ruddle
Harman, Denver R.—Sept. 19, 1917—Macksville
Harman, Love E.—July 14—Macksville
Harman, Raymond L.—Sept. 19, 1917—Brandywine
Harman, William O.—Mar. 7—Key.
Harper, Burrel Forest—Mar. 27—AEF—Mouth of Senecca
Harper, Charles D.—Sept. 3, 1917—AEF—Circleville
Harper, Cletus Hoy—Sept. 19, 1917—AEF—Riverton
Harper, George Earl—Aug. 19, 1917—Cave
Harper, James Willam—Jan. 18
Harper, John—Sept 3, 1917—AEF—Circleville
Harper, John C.—May 16—Cave
Harper, Kenna Andrew—May 26—Cave
Harper, Russell W.—July 14—Macksville
Harper, Roy Weldon—July 25—Cave
Hartman, Austin T.—Sept. 19, 1917—AEF—Brandywine
Hartman, Henry E.—May 26—Zigler
Hartman, Jesse P.—July 25—Brandywine
Hartman, Olin Dyer—May 22—Franklin
Hedrick, Elmer E.—(b. Oct. 10, 1883)—July 25—Ruddle
Hedrick, Frank E.—June 27—dis. DD—Circleville
Hedrick, Isaac Roy—Mar. 4—Rudelle
Hedrick, Jason—Aug. 4—Onego
Hedrick, Neal Andrew—May 26—Ruddle
Hedrick, Ola T.— Jan. 3—Brushy Run
Hedrick, Oscar O.—(b. Sept. 22, 1856)—Ruddle
Hedrick, Robert Hugh—(b. Jan. 23, 1894)—July—25 Franklin
Hedrick, Ulysses Alfred—May 27—AEF—Hardy County
Hedrick, William—June 27—Rej.—Reverton
Hevener, Asa—July 20—DD.—Mouth of Senecca
Hevener, Virlie A.—July 25—Kline
Hinkle, Edward J.—April 26—AEF—Franklin
Hinkle, Harness—registered at Lethbridge, Canada—Circleville
Holloway, John McKee—April 2—AEF—Upper Tract.
Homan, Virgil R.—(b. May 20, 1895) Aug. 12—Franklin
Hoover, Alston I.—May 30, 1917—AEF—Brandywine

Hoover, Ennest C.—May 26—Moyers
Hoover, Homer F.—April 4—AEF—Brandywine
Hoover, Homer Albert—July 25—Sugargrove
Hoover, Henry E.—Sept. 19,1917—A. E. F.—Moyers.
Hoover, Joseph—Oct. 4, 1917—A. E. F.—Doe Hill.
Hoover, J. Kiser—May 12—Brandywine.
Hoover, Norval—July 14—Doe Hill.
Hoover, William Franklin—April 2—Brandywine.
Hoover, William W.—July 15, 1917—A. E. F.—Brandywine.
Hopkins, John J.—Hinesboro, Ill.
Hopkins, Lester H.—May, 1917—Upper Tract.
Hopkins, William Boulden—Feb. 18.
Huffman, Garnett—Mar. 4—Riverton.
Huffman, RobertM .—May 26—A. E. F.—Franklin.
Johnson, Edwin S.—(b. Nov. 29, 1894)—July 24—Franklin.
Johnston, Mortimer—Oct. 4, 1917—A. E. F.—Riverton.
Justice, Frank—April 2—Circleville.
Judy, Austin L.—Sept 19, 1917—A. E. F.—Riverton.
Judy, Bert—June 27—Ketterman.
Judy, James Edward—(b. Aug. 22, 1893)—July 14—Cave.
Judy,Omer Clyde—Mar. 14—Zigler.
Judy, Stillman Wade—Sept. 19, 1917—Zigler.
Judy, Willie D.—May 27—DD—Circleville.
Keister, Jesse M.—July 25—Brandywine.
Kesner, Robert G.—May 12—Kline.
Kile, Isaac G.—Oct. 6—Brushy Run.
Kimble, Abram E.—May, 1917—Branch.
Kimble, Albert Edward—July 25—DD.
Kimble, Charles—Mar. 4—Branch.
Kimble, Ernest Clemmer—July 25—Kline.
Kimble, Howard James—July 25—Brushy Run.
Kimble, Nolen—June 27—Branch.
Kisamore, James McKinley—Sept. 19,1917—A.E.F.—Macksville.
Kisamore, Joel—May 26—Mouth Seneca.
Kisamore, Ola—Sept. 19, 1917—Onego.
Kisamore, Riley—Mar. 4—DD—Aug.1.
Kiser, Early Everett—Oct. 4, 1917—A. E. F.—Brandywine.
Kuykendall, William Washington—June 27—A. E. F.—Fort Seybert.
McAvay, Austin—(b. Sept. 16, 1892)—May 26—A. E. F.
Mallow, Otho A.—Sept. 19, 1917,—AEF—Kline.
Mauzy, Frank B.—May 26—Zigler.
Mauzy, Luther S.—Mar. 4, 1917—Zigler.
May, Charles E.—May 26—DD—Fort Seybert.
Meadows, Charles Cleveland—July 25—Creek.

Meadows, David Wellington—Mar. 4—Creek.
Mitchell, Albert Ira—June 3—Kline.
Mitchell, Arlie Boyd—July 25.
Mitchell, Baxter—July 25—Fort Seybert.
Mitchell, Benjamin Hurl—Oct. 4, 1917—A. E. F.—Sugar Grove.
Mitchell, Jacob Harry—May 26—DD—Mitchell.
Mitchell, Jacob Walter—May 18—DD—Sugar Grove.
Mitchell, James Ward—July 25—DD—Fort Seybert.
Mitchell, Joseph Loy—May 26—A. E. F.—Sugar Grove.
Mitchell, Leon Floyd—April 25—Sugar Grove.
Mitchell, Morgan Sibert—April 25—Fort Seybert.
Moats, Charles—May 26—DD—Moyers.
Moats, Ira—May 26—Doe Hill.
Moats, Jarrett (colored)—Oct.26, 1917—A. E. F.—Moyers.
Moats, Jesse—May 26—DD—Moyers.
Mongold, Byran McKee—Sept 19, 1917—A. E. F.—Kline.
Moore, Dr. Charles L.—Sept. 27, 1917—Upper Tract.
Morral, Algie—May 15—Mouth of Seneca.
Morral, Irving—Sept. 19, 1917—Onego
Morral, Olie—July 25—Mouth of Seneca.
Mowery, Chester C.—Sept. 19, 1917—A. E. F.—Brushy Run.
Mowery, Jesse—Sept. 10—Creek.
Mowery, Oliver C.—July 25—Creek.
Moyers, George S.—May 26—A. E. F.—Franklin.
Moyers, Grover C.—July 25—DD—Franklin.
Moyers, Howard—Sept. 19, 1917—A. E. F.—Moyers.
Moyers, James Harmon—May 26—Franklin.
Moyers, Lester D.—Mar. 26—Moyers.
Moyers, Martin Luther—June 27—Cave.
Moyers, Pinckney—April 2—A. E. F.—Sugar Grove.
Moyers, Roy—Oct. 4, 1917—Moyers.
Mullenax, Edward Jacob—(b. April 30, 1892)—May 26—A. E. F.—Dry Run.
Mullenax, Fred—May 26—Cave.
Mullenax, Marvin Dewey—May 26—A. E. F.—Cave.
Mullenax, Vivian Lester—July 14—Cave.
Murphy, Grover C.—July 25—DD—Franklin.
Nelson, Garnett O.
Nelson, Harmon W.—June—Simoda.
Nelson, Zell V.—May 22—Circleville.
Nesselrodt, George W.—May 26—Brandywine.
Nesselrodt, Isaac C.—July 25—Fort Seybert.
Nesselrodt, J. Floyd—July 25—Fort Seybert.
Nesselrodt, John F.—June 27—Fort Seybert

Nesselrodt, Joseph A.—May 26—Aug.—DD.—Fort Seybert.
Nesselrodt, Robert Cleveland—April 25—Fort Seybert.
Nicholas, Grover C.—Mar. 4.
Painter, Charles Osea—Sept 2—Ruddle.
Painter, Jacob E.—(b. July 16, 1893)—June 27—DD—Macksville.
Painter, Walter K.—Sept. 19—Macksville.
Payne, Charles Marvine—May 26—DD—Macksville.
Pennington, Ora—Mar. 4—Riverton.
Pennybacker, Courtney B.—May 26—Franklin.
Phares, Edward B.—July 14—DD—Riverton.
Pitsenberger, George D.—July 25.
Pitsenberger, James Luther—Oct. 4, 1917—A. E. F.—Brandywine.
Pitsenberger, Jesse A.—May 26—Franklin
Pope, Forest L.—July 25—DD—Sept. 10—Fort Seybert
Propst, Daniel Michael—(b. June 30, 1892)—July 14—Dahmer
Propst, Ervin—Sept. 2
Propst, Fred M.—July 25—Brandywine
Propst, Lewis Arthur—July 25—Brandywine
Propst, Martin—July 25—Palo Alto
Propst, Milton A.—May 26—AEF—Franklin
Propst, Ora B.—May 26—AEF—Brandywine
Propsts, Pearlie Mark—Mar. 4—A. E. F.
Propst, Robert Clinton—July 25—DD—Nov. 6
Puffinberger, Jesse Loy—Mar 12—Sugar Grove
Puffinberger, Pearlie Estin—Oct 4, 1917—AEF—Sugar Grove
Puffinberger, Samuel Henry —Oct 4,1917—DD—Sugar Grove
Rader, Clem W.—Sept 19, 1917—DD—May 20, 1918—Mitchell
Raines, Henry C.—May 22—Teterton
Raines, Ralph—Oct. 4, 1917—A. E. F.—Teterton.
Rexroad, Andrew J.—Mar. 4.—DD—July
Rexroad, Arthur M.—May 26—AEF—Cave
Rexroad, Delmone—June 27—DD—Circleville
Rexroad, Emory C.—Sept. 19, 1917—AEF—Dahmer
Rexroad, George H.—Oct 4, 1917—Moyers
Rexroad, Minor C.—Sept. 17, 1917—Dahmer
Rexroad, Pearl A.—June 3—Deer Run.
Rexroad, Noah Marvin—June 3—AEF—Fort Seybert
Rexroad, William Harvey—Aug.19,1917—Dahmer
Riggleman, Adam Jr.—Mar. 4—Kline.
Riggleman, Arlie O—Oct. 4, 1917—AEF—Kline
Roy, Olie—July 25—Roaring.
Ruddle, Roy C.—Sept. 2—Franklin
Ruddle, Whitney H—May 26—Franklin
Seymore, Otto W.—June 27—Riverton

Shreve, Homer—July 25—DD—Brushy Run
Shrave, John Byron—April 25—Brushy Run.
Simmons, Ammon—Mar. 4—Sugar Grove
Simmons, Calvin—May 22—Sugar Grove
Simmons, David L.—Sept. 17, 1917—Moyers
Simmons, Dice—July 25—Zigler
Simmons, Emory Franklin—May 26—DD—Sugar Grove.
Simmons, Ernest L.—July 25
Simmons, Glenn—July 25—Zigler.
Simmons, Fred Sperman —July 25—Sugar Grove
Simmons, Harry G.—May 26—DD—Oct. 9—Sugar Grove
Simmons, Lester Clyde—May 12—AEF—Franklin
Simmons, Luther E.—(b. Aug. 6, 1895)—AEF—Rexroad
Simmons, Myron W.—June 27—Brandywine
Simmons, Olin S.—Oct. 4—Brandywine
Simmons, Perry—May 26—DD—Doe Hill
Simmons, Samuel H.—May 26—Doe Hill
Simmons, Solomon Roy—Aug. 27—Sugar Grove
Simmons, William Luther—May 26—AEF—Sugar Grove
Simpson, Ernest L.—(b. Sept. 9, 1895)—May 24—Brandywine.
Simpson, Walter—Jan. 21——
Sinnett, CharlesArthur—Mar. 4—Franklin.
Sinnett, David Clarence—Jan. 18—Mitchell.
Sinnett Hervey—(b. Oct. 15, 1895)—Mar. 4—A. E. F.—Brandywine.
Sinnett, William H.—(b. April 23, 1897)—July 25—DD—Nov. 19—Cave.
Sites, Cletus—May 26—Mouth of Seneca.
Sites, Curtis—Oct. 4, 1917—Mouth of Seneca.
Sites, Lester B.—Sept. 19, 1917—A. E. F.—Onego.
Sites, Ola—June 29—DD.
Sites, Olie M.—Sept. 18, 1917—A. E. F.—Teterton.
Skidmore, James W.—May 12—A. E. F.—Franklin.
Skiles, Byron—May 26—DD—Fort Seybert.
Skiles, Carl Michael—May 22—Deer Run.
Smith, Arlie C.—Aug. 19,1917—A. E. F.—Sugar Grove.
Smth, Charles Eliot—May 26—Sugar Grove.
Smith, Joseph Tyree—July 25—Sugar Grove.
Smith, Olie—(b. Aug. 16, 1895)—May 15—A. E. F.—Macksville.
Stewart, Clarence (colored)—Aug. 4—Franklin.
Teter, Admiral Dewey—April 20—A. E. F.—Riverton.
Teter, Dice B.—May 26—A. E. F.—Riverton.
Teter, Kirk P.—Aug. 29—Garnett, Kas.
Teter, Mitchell—May 26—DD—Circleville.
Teter, Zola—May 26—A. E. F.—Teterton.

Thompson, Albert—Aug. 2—Riverton.
Thompson, Frank—July 25—Riverton.
Thompson, Fred—July 25—DD—Nov. 6—Riverton.
Thompson, Jason T.—Aug. 19,1817—A. E. F.—Simoda.
Thompson, Lester—Oct. 4, 1917—Riverton.
Thompson, Samuel—June 27—Riverton.
Trumbo, James Elmer—June27—A. E. F.—Fort Seybert.
Trumbo, James Harmon—Sept. 17, 1917—A. E. F.—Brandywine.
Turner, Richard—June.
Vance, Adam—April 25—DD—Onego
Vance, Clarence—July 25—Roaring.
Vance, Isom—Mar. 4—A. E. F.
Vance, Omer—May 26—A. E. F.—Mouth of Seneca.
Vance, Ora—July 25—Roaring.
Vance, Ralph—July 25—DD—Roaring.
Vandevender, Ellis R.—Sept. 19, 1917—Zigler.
Vandevender, Foster—April 14, 1917.
Vandevender, JohnK.—May 26—Circleville.
Vandevender, LonW.—July 25—Zigler.
Vanner, John L.—July 27—Sugar Grove.
Vint, Moses L.—Sept. 19, 1917—Circleville.
Waggy,Edward—(b. Oct. 27,1887)—Mar. 25—Sugar Grove.
Waggy, Harvy Lloyd—July 25—Ruddle
Walker, Oliver G.—July 25—Kline
Warner, Charles Adams—July 25—Circleville
Warner, Ezra T.—Sept.,19, 1917—Nome, W. Va.
Warner, Geo. E.—Sept., 3, 1917—AEF—Circleville
Warner, Leonerd T.—May 27, Circleville
Warner, Roy—(b. June 8, 1895)—Riverton
Warner, Walter L.—June 27—Riverton
Warner, Zola D.—April 25—AEF—Riverton
Waybright, Clarence—May 26—DD—Dec. 6, Dry Run
Wilfong, Campbell—May 26—Franklin
Wilfong, Charles—Sept. 12—Upper Tract
Wilfong, John Boyd—Mar. 4—AEF—Sugar Grove
Wilfong, Philip—Mar. 4.—Sugar Grove
Willis, Emory (colored)—Oct. 26, 1917—AEF—Franklin
Wimer, Adam L.—July 25—Zigler
Wimer, Cam—(b. 1895)—May 26
Wimer, Leon J.—(b. Jan. 10 1897)—Aug. 6, 1917,—Ruddle
Wimer, Pinckney Brady—May 12—Circleville
Wimer, Russell Foster—May 26, —Franklin
Wimer, William G.—Sept. 19, 1917—Franklin
Wimer, William H.—Sept 19, 1917—Franklin

Wimer, William H.—May—26—Zigler

SECOND CALL

Adamson, Fred Russell—Sept, 18—Onego
Obaugh, Gordon—Sept 2—Circleville
Bauer, Raymond Austn—Sept. 27—Brushy Run
Bell, Guy—Sept 2—Mouth of Seneca
Bell, Willaim Roy—Sept. 20
Bennett Clinton M.—Sept 2—Circleville
Bennett, Grant Tay—Sept 5—Circleville
Black, Dewitt—Sept 20—Mouth of Seneca
Black, William Walter—Sept 2—Kline
Bland, Frank Lester—Sept. 2—Riverton.
Bodkin, Clement—Sept. 2—Palo Alto.
Colaw, Benjamin—Sept. 20—Circleville.
Cook, Luther Floyd—Sept. 2—DD—Ruddle.
Dahmer, Arthur B.—Sept. 2—A. E. F.—Kline.
Dahmer, Charles Stephen—Aug. 14—Upper Tract.
Davis, Julius A.—Aug. 14—Franklin.
Day, Fred—Sept. 2—Macksville.
Dickenson, Albert Lester—Sept. 2—DD—Franklin.
Dickenson, Roy—Sept. 20—Franklin.
Eye, Robert Anderson—Sept. 20—Deer Run.
Harper, Charles F.—Sept. 20.
Harper, Marvin James—Sept. 2—Teterton.
Harper, Robert Lee—Sept. 20—Macksville.
Harold, John Moomau—Aug. 14.
Hedrick, John Melanethon—Aug. 14—Kline.
Homan, Walter Scott—(b. Aug. 13, 1897)—Ruddle.
Hoover, Arthur Bryan—Sept. 2—Brandywine.
Hoover, Ernest Clyde—Sept 20
Hoover, Virgil Lee—(b. Aug. 14, 1897)—Sept. 20—Brandywine.
Hottinger, Isaac William—Sept. 20—Fort Seybert.
Judy, Kenna C.—Aug. 14—Circleville.
Kesner, Russell—Sept. 20—Kline.
Kile, George Arthur—Sept. 2—DD—Brushy Run.
Kimble, Lee Hamer—Sept. 13—Brushy Run.
Kiser, Marvey—Sept. 8—Sugar Grove.
Kuykendall, James Elmer—Sept. 9—Fort Seybert.
Lambert, Clarence—Sept. 20.
Lough, Loy Hammer—Sept. 2—Kline.
Mauzy, Arlie—Sept. 2.
May, Lester Philip—Sept. 2—Fort Seybert.
Mitchell, Albert Cleveland—Sept. 2.
Mitchell, Harvey Bryan—Oct. 15—Sugar Grove.

Moyers, Franklin Pierce—Sept. 2—Franklin.
Moyers, James Marvine—Sept. 2—Doe Hill.
Moyers, John Smith—Sept. 2—Franklin.
Moyers, Zodie B.—Sept. 20—Cave.
Nelson, Hugh Jennings—Sept. 20.
Nicholas, George F.—Sept. 2—Crabbottom.
Payne, William Cecil—Sept. 20.
Propst, Ervine Upton—Sept. 2—Brandywine.
Raines, Brinton—Sept. 4—Teterton.
Raines, Kenna—Sept. 2—Circleville.
Raines, Lester—Sept. 2—DD—Limoda.
Rock, Paul Auville—Sept. 20—DD—Onego.
Schrader, Floyd—Sept. 15.
Simmons, Albert—Sept. 2—Zigler
Simmons, Arlie B.—Sept. 2—DD—Franklin.
Simmons, Guy—Sept. 2—Sugar Grove.
Simmons, Lurty Bryan—Sept. 2—DD—Brandywine.
Simmons, Price—Sept. 2—Circleville.
Simmons, Samuel T.—Aug. 14—Brandywine.
Sinnett, William Jennings—Sept. 8—DD—Brandywine.
Sites, Johnson—Sept. 20—Upper Tract.
Smith, William Isaac—Sept. 2—DD—Sugar Grove.
Teter, French Dayton—Sept. 2—Circleville.
Teter, Leland Baxter—Sept. 2.
Thompson, Arthur—Riverton.
Thompson, Charles R.—Sept. 20.
Vandevender, Fred J.—Sept. 2—Circleville.
Warner, Sewell Jackson—Sept. 20—Franklin.
Warner, William Bryan—Sept. 20—Circleville.
Wilfong, Lester—Sept. 2—Sugar Grove.
Wimer, Orion A.—Sept. 28—Franklin.
Wyant, Ora—Sept. 3—Box.

ROSTER OF HIGHLAND SOLDIERS

Explanations: The date following a name shows when the soldier left. home. The name following the date shows either the place of enlistment or the camp to which the soldiers went. Dis. means date of honorable discharge. M. R. C. stands for Medical Reserve Corps.

In the papers filed in the office of the county clerk, 33 report having studied at high school or college. In religious affiliation, 59 declare themselves Methodists, 15 are Presbyterians, 4 are Adventists, 4 are United Brethren, 2 are of the church of the Brethren, and 4 simply style themselves Protestants. Of the Methodists, 5 are of the Methodist Episcopal church and 19 of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The other 35 do not particularize, but call themselves Methodist. The number saying

they are of no church is 32.

Arbogast, John D.—July 24, 1918, Lee—Crabbottom.

Arbogast, Raymond—July 24, 1918, Lee—Monterey.

Armstrong, William Mason—Oct. 15, 1918, University—Doe Hill.

Beard, Luther B.—Aug. 5, 1918 from Elkins—1st class private, 13th Co., 4th Battalion, 155th Depot Brigade—dis. May 8, 1919.—Monterey.

Benson, William G.—Sept. 15, 1917,Lee—Vanderpool.

Beverage, Hiram J.—May 25, 1918, Lee—dis. (influenza) Nov. 16, 1918—Monterey.

Beverage, Kenneth L.—July 25, 1918, Roanoke—Navy—Monterey

Beverage, Robert Seebrook—July 25, 1918—Co. K., 1st Va Inf.—volunteer—dis. from disability.

Bird, David Russell—Oct. 19, 1918, University—Valley Center.

Bird, Kenneth H.—Aug. 15, 1917, Ft. Oglethorpe—Valley Center.

Bird, William Arthur—Sept. 5, 1917, Lee—Valley Center.

Bishop, John Henderson—May 22, 1918, University—Monterey.

Bishop, Miller V.—volunteer—Sept. 15, 1917, aviation section, Signal Corps. San Antonia—Monterey.

Botkin, William Ernest—May 25, 1918, Lee—Palo Alto.

Botkin, Willis—Sept. 5, 1917, Lee—Crabbottom.

Bowers, Dennis—Sept. 3, 1918, Humphreys—Monterey.

Byrd, Lloyd Campbell—Sept. 15, 1917—Base Hospital, No. 45, Richmond—Valley Center.

Campbell, Glenn C.—Dec. 18, 1917, M. R. C., University—Mill Gap.

Campbell, Warren M.—Mar. 25, 1917, Pulaski, Va.—Monterey.

Campbell, William Roy—July 22, 1918—Navy for duration of war—Mill Gap.

Caricoff, James Edward—Oct. 15,1918, University—Machinist—Doe Hill.

Caricoff, Jesse B.—May 9, 1918, Roanoke—Doe Hill.

Carpenter, Ira G.—Oct. 8, 1917, Lee—Bolar.

Carpenter, Orin G.—Oct. 8, 1917, Lee—Bolar.

Corpo. Samuel Herold—in regular army on Mexican border—reached

Carter, Edward Clemm (colored)—July 17, 1918, Lee—McDowell.

Shew, Charles Conway—Sept. 5, 1918, Lee—Monterey.

Chew, John W.—May 22, 1918, University—Monterey.

Chew, Llod M.—May 25, 1918, Lee—Monterey.

Colaw, Benjamin H.—June 25, 1918, Lee—Co. B., 1st Batallion Replacement and Training Center—Monterey.

France Dec. 25, 1917—126th Infantry, 32d Division.

C olaw, Cyrus W.—Sept. 21, 1917, Des Plains, Ill.—150th Infantry—in 6 battles—with Army of Occupation.—Nov. 7, 1918 to Mar. 22, 1819—

Colaw, James Foster—July 24, 1918, Lee—Monterey.

Colaw, Russell M.—July 24, 1918, Lee—Monterey

Cook, Dunbar Alexander—Co. A, 318 Engineer Sappers—AEF—McDowell.

Corbett, Charles Cleveland—Sept. 5, 1918, Lee—Mustoe

Corbett Fred C. Oct. 8, 1917, Lee—Co. D, 317th Inf.—Mustoe

Davenport, Homer Adam (colored)—July 17, 1918,Lee—Headwaters

Davis, Andrew Salisbury—Sept 5, 1918, Lee—McDowell

Dawson, Charles L. (colored)—April 26, 1918, Lee—Monterey

Dickson, A. Robert—Oct. 15, 1918, University—Students,Army Training Corps—Trimble

Dickson, Kenton S.—Oct. 8, 1917, Lee—Trimble

Dickson, William C.—Sept.5, 1917, Lee—Trimble

Eagle, Josiah Hiner—Oct. 3, 1917—volunteer, M. R. C.,University for 4 yearss—Base Hospital M. 41—Doe Hill

Eagle, Samuel Rembert—Nov. 10, 1917—volunteer, M.R.C. University—Doe Hill.

Echard, Walter—July 25, 1917—Co. K, 1st Inf.

Epperly, Gilbert Lee—June 25, 1918, Lee—McDowell

Echard, Kenton—Aug 5, 1917, Lee—Vanderpool

Eye Charles B.—Sept 5, 1917, Lee—Hightown

Fleisher, Dennis B.—July 18, 1918, Humphreyss—Monterey

Fleisher, Ernest Roy—Sept 5, 1918, Lee—Monterey

Folks, William Bryan—July 10, 1918, Richmond—Volunteer in Navy for 4 years—Crabbottom.

Gardner, Arlie—July 24, 1918, Lee—Mustoe

Garland, Stary—July 25, 1917, Columba Barracks volunteer, A.M.C.—Crabbottom

Graham, George Hamilton—Sept 15, 1917, Lee—Co. E. 317th Reg't 80eh Division— in France, May 25, 1918 to June 1, 1919—in the battles of Picardy, St. Miheil, Meuse-Argonne—McDowell

Graham, Roy Cleveland—Sept. 5, 1917, Lee—battle of the Somme—gold service medal with chevrons authorized—McDowell

Griffin, Alexander B.—July 24, 1918—won Victory Medal in battle of Meuse-Argonne—dis. Sept. 27, 1919—Mustoe

Gum, Albert P.—Oct 8, 1917—Hightown

Gum, Arthur R.—Nov. 22, 1917—Co. A. 314th M.P. Battalion—Monterey.

Gum, Elbert W.—Sept. 23, 1917, at Charleston, W. Va—Ambulance Co 313, Sanitary Training—overseas, July 10, 1918, to June 1, 1919—Monterey.

Gum, Fred Aron—Sept 5, 1918, Lee—Vanderpool

Gum, Knox.

Gutshall, Ellis Mustoe—Sept 5, 1918, Lee—Mustoe

Gutshall, Harry A.—May 25, 1918, Lee—Trimble

Gutshall, Robert H.—Oct. 8, 1917, Lee—Co. D, 317th Inf.—Trimble

Gwin, Jesse James—Nov. 22, 1917, Lee—Co. A. 103rd Engineers—Headwaaters.

Hamilton, Julian Andrew—Sept 25, 1918, Lee—McDowell

Hamilton, Leo Davis—June 25, 1918, Lee—McDowell

Hamilton, Thomas G.—volunteer, Co. A. 302d Tank Corps—McDowell

Hammer, Winfield Scott—Sept 3, 1918, Humphreys—dis Jan. 6 1919—McDowell

Harper, Arlie B.—Sept. 9, 1918, Lee—Monterey

Harris, Robert Lee—July 24, 1918, Lee—Meadow Dale.

Helmick, Early— Oct. 18, 1918, Lee—Monterey.

Hevener, Burton—May 10, 1918, St. Thomas, Ky—Monterey

Hevener, Dorcey L.—April 22, 1918, Baltimore—Quartermaster Corps—Hightown

Hevener, James R.—Sept. 25, 1917, Lee—Co. D., 317th Inf—Hightown

Hevener, Robert K.—Sept 5, 1917 Lee—Hightown

Hiner Dewey Sept 5, 1918,Lee—Monterey

Hiner, Harry F.—July 24, 1918, Lee—Mustoe

Hiner, William Dorsey—June 25, 1918, Lee—Doe Hill

Hook, Alexander Clarence—May 22, 1918, University—Vilna

Hook, Henry B.—Sept 5, 1917, Lee—Vilna

Hoover, Ernest Garnett—Nov 22, 1917 Lee—Doe Hill

Hull, Harrison M. —July 18, 1918, Humphreys—overseas Sept 1, 1918 to Mar. 1, 1919—attended a bridge school—Monterey

Hupman Jacob Orion—Sept 5, 1918, Lee—Patna

Hupman, Roy Huggard—Aug 1, 1917—volunteer, Aviation Corps, St. Thomas—Patna

Hupman,William Rosser—May 25, 1918, Lee-Patna

Jack, Arlie M.—Sept 25, 1917, Lee—Monterey

Jones, Harry—May 10, 1918, Fort Thomas, Ky—Monterey

Jones, Harry G.—Battery L. 51st Regt. Coast Artillery Corps —Doe Hill

Jones, J. Luther—Mar. 29, 1918, Lee—Monterey.

Jones, J. Luther—May 23, 1918, University—Monterey.

Jones, James Lee—June 25, 1918, Lee—Monterey.

Jones Joeph T.—Dec. 21, 1917, University—M.R.C.—Doe Hill

Jones, Robert A.—Oct 8, 1917, Lee—Co. (, 317th Infantry—Monterey

Key, Dewey Wilson—July 24, 1918, Lee—Auxiliary Remnant Depot—dis. May 9, 1919—Monterey.

Kincaid, Kenneth H.—Sept. 5, 1918, Lee—Patna.

Kincaid, Kenton R.—July 24, 1918—deserted Aug. 18, 1918—Bolar

Kramer, John David—Sept 5, 1917, Lee—Co. E. 317th Infantry—Monterey.

Lamb, Jared Frank—July 24, 1918—McDowell

Lambert, Henry B.—July 24, 1918,—Bartow

Leach, William Robert—May 9, 1918, Roanoke—volunteered in Navy for 4 years—Doe Hill.

Lockridge, Andrew Lee—May 25, 1918, Lee—Flood.

Lockridge, Emory Moffett—May 25, 1918, Lee—Flood.

Lockridge, James Colaw—Sept 5, 1918—Flood

Lowery, Glenn B.—Bolar

Lowery, John M.—Oct. 8, 1917, Lee—Bolar

Malcom, Charles C.—Oct. 8, 1917, Lee—dis (disability), Feb. 8, 1918—Monterey.

Malcom, Robert—May 24, 1918, Lee—Co. A. 342d M.G. Battalion—Monterey.

Mauzy, Paul L.—Sept. 3, 1918, Humphreys—Hightown

Minear, George Allen (colored)—Sept. 26, 1918, Lee, McDowell.

Morgan, Marion (colored)—Nov. 5, 1917, Lee—McDowell.

Mullenax, Oliver Luther—July 24, 1918, Lee—Crabbottom.

Nicholas, William R.—Oct. 8, 1917, Lee—Crabbottom.

Propst, Layman W.—May 25, 1918, Lee—Co. G. 102d Infantry—AEF—Doe Hill.

Propst, Luther—enlisted from Akron O.—Camp Gaden, Ga.—Co. B. 1st Division Ballaton—Monterey.

Puffenbarger, David Troy—July 24, 1918, Lee—McDowell

Pullin, Roy—enlisted from Ayron, O.—Co. C. 307th Infantry, 77th Division,—Hightown.

Ralston, Charles H.—July 19, 1918, Lee—Crabbottom

Ralston, Emory Kenneth—July 18, 1918, Humphreys—McDowell.

Ralston, Felix Henry—Sept 3, 1918 Humphreys—McDowell

Ralston, Frank Tyler—May 25, 1918, Lee—Flood

Ralston, James Lewis—June 25, 1918, Lee—McDowell.

Ralston, Jacob Yost—Oct. 8, 1917, Lee—McDowell

Rexrode, Edward B.—June 25, 1918, Lee—Crabbottom

Rexrode, Elza M.—Mar. 29, 1918—Monterey

Rexrode, Hoy Hammond—May 23, 1918, University,—Valley Center.

Reynolds, Johnston Taylor—Mar. 29, 1918—Headwaters.

Reynolds, Russell William—Sept 5, 1918, Lee—Headwaters

Ryder, Edward—April 20, 1918—Medrial Supply Depot, San Antonia—Vanderpool

Ryder, Hubert Steuart—Mar, 27,1918,—Valley Center.

Ryder, Lawrence B.—Sept. 3, 1918, Humphreys—Valley Center.

Samples, E. K.—Aug. 6, 1917—volunteer in Co. C. 116th Infantry—in 7 battles—dis May 28, 1918—Monterey.

Simmons, Clarence E.—May 25, 1918, Lee—Monterey

Simmons, Samuel Luther—Sept. 5, 1918, Lee—Co. B. 10 Battalion—dis. Dec. 17, 1918.

Simmons, William Abel—Sept 5, 1918, Lee—Monterey

Siron, Jacob Hobart—July 24, 1918—Lee—McDowell
Siron, Orion Otis—Mar. 29, 1918, Lee—McDowell
Slaven, John E.—Lee—Monterey.
Slaven, John R.—Sept 5, 1917, Lee—Co E. 38th Infantry—Vanderpool
Snyder, Henry C.—Nov 22, 1917, Lee—dis (disability) —Doe Hill.
Snyder William Colaw—June 5, 1918, Richmond—Navy for 4 years—Hightown.
Sponaugle, Charles—Oct. 8, 1917,—deserted at home—Crabbottom.
Stephenson, David C.—Oct 8 1917—Bolar
Stephenson, Hubert L.—May 25, 1918, Lee—Bolar.
Staunton, Sandford (colored)—April 26, 1918, Lee—Flood.
Swecker, Arlie D.—volunteer Monterey.
Swecker Berlie T.—Sept 5, 1917,—Lee—M. R. C—Monterey.
Swecker, Harry Tucker—Oct. 8, 1917—Monterey.
Swecker, Jennings Judy—July 10, 1918, —Navy—Monterey
Trimble, Kenton H. Jr.—Aug 2 1918, Washington—Navy for length of the war.—Monterey.
Wade, Cecil Anson—Sept 5, 1918, Lee—Co B. 2d Battalion, C. T. A.—Monterey.
Wagner, Herbert Floyd—July 25, 1918—Navy—Monterey
Wagner, Isaac C.—Dec. 27 1917—M.R.C.,Richmond—Monterey.
Wagner, Orion—Oct. 8, 1917, Lee—Monterey.
Wagner Archibald C.—Oct. 8, 1917, Lee—Monterey
Waybright, R. W.—May 22, 1917—volunteered at Parkersburg —dis July 28, 1919—Monterey.
Wheeler, William H.—Sept. 5, 1917 Lee—Headwaters
Wiley John R.—July 23, 1918, University—Monterey.
Wiley, Oscar W. Gibson—Sept5, 1918, Lee—Mill Gap
Wilfong, Elsie O.—Oct. 18, 1917, Lee—Hightown.
Will, Edward James—Sept 5, 1918, Lee—Monterey
Williams, Lewis Campbell—Sept 5, 1918, Lee—McDowell
Wimer, Joseph H.—July 24, 1918, Lee—overseas, Sept. 15, 1918 to April 3, 1919—82d Replacepent Co.—Casual Co. No. 1432—Monterey.
Wimer, Paul—May 25, 1918, Lee—Crabbottom
Wilson, Jernie T. (colored)—Co. D. 423d Regular Laborers Battalion—dis. Mar. 8, 1919—Flood
Wooddell, Hugh M.—May 25, 1918, Lee—McDowell
Zirkle, Arthur M.—May 25, 1918, Lee—McDowell.

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Loyd C. Bird volunteered 1917, when away from Highland, Sailed for France July 11, 1918, returned April 19, 1919. His unit, (McGuire Unit, Base Hospital, No 48) is said to have been the most efficient one of its class and received the Distinguished Service Medal.

Other natives of Highland went into the army from other states, but

no records of such have been given to the compiler.

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ADDED TO FOREGOING LIST BY G. L. CHEW.

Alexander, Dunbar Murray	McDowell
Colaw, Cyrus W.	Monterey
Eagle, Russell M.	Doe Hill
Kelly, Othie	Mustoe
Kiracofe, James Edward	Doe Hill
Nicholas, Robert Lee	Crabbottom
Ralston, Conrad	McDowell
Waybright, Richard W.	Monterey
Will, Owen W.	Crabbottom

Grand total—177.

KILLED IN ACTION

Albert P.Gum—July 15, 1918.

James R. Hevener—Sedan, Oct. 4, 1918.

Roy Nicholas—Oct. 10, 1918.

Harry Swecker— 1918.

DIED OF WOUNDS OR OTHER CAUSES

Ira G. Carpenter—died of pneumonia at Camp Green.

Homer Devenport—died in camp.

Samuel R. Eagle—drowned in France Jan. 25, 1919. Body recovered. Foul play suspected.

Arthur R. Gum—died of pneumonia, Feb. 13, 1919. Buried at Anay-le-France.

Robert L. Harris—died in France of disease.

James L. Ralston—died in camp.

McKinley Sipe—died of lung disease resulting from gas and exposure. Buried at Smith grave yard, Aug. 27, 1919 with military honors.

Harry T. Swecker—died of wounds Nov. 1918.

Luther J. Fisher, formerly of Crabbottom reported to have died of wounds—Aug. 9, 1918.

WOUNDED

Fred C. Corbett—wounded in left hand, Oct. 5, 1918.

Howard P. Curry—wounded in leg at Meuse, June 8, 1918.

Echard, Walter

Herold, Samuel—wounded in hip by machine gun ball, Aug. 1, 1918.

Robert K. Hevener.

Malcom, Robert

Roy Pullin—two wounds in legs at Chateau-Tierry.

Slaven, John R.

Elize O. Wilfong—wounded in July, 1918.



KILLED IN ACTION IN THE WORLD WAR

Above, Left to Right—Roy Nicholas, Russell Hevener.
Below—Harry Swecker, Albert Gum.

HIGHLAND IN BUSINESS AND THE PROFESSIONS

John Clifton Matheny was born in Monterey, April 25, 1876. For a long while he was deputy county clerk, and also assistant cashier of the First National Bank. Upon the death of his father in 1908, he was made clerk of both courts for the unexpired term, and two years later he was elected cashier of the First National Bank, holding this position until 1921, when ill health led him to resign. He then gave his attention to life insurance, in which he was eminently successful. Mr. Matheny was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was liberal and faithful in its support. He taught an organized class of young men in its Sunday school, until its roll was so thinned as a result of the World War that he once more became a scholar. He was also an enthusiastic fraternity man, and as such was known throughout the state. He was a very active Mason in both the York and Scottish branches, and in behalf of the order he esteemed no task or sacrifice too great. It was while he was master of the local lodge that the present Masonic Hall was built. He was also an Odd Fellaw and Woodman. Jovial, cordial, and warm-hearted, Mr. Matheny made lasting friendships. Charitable almost to a fault, he became known as the "poor man's friend," no appeal being turned aside if it were in his power to give the needed help. And what is more, this was done without any flourish of trumpets. While handling a high-powered rifle, Mr. Matheny accidentally inflicted upon himself a mortal wound, to which he succumbed April 26, 1922 at the age of forty-five. In 1902 he was married to Miss Lenora Bird of Missouri. Of their four children, Frances, aged 12, and John C. Jr., aged 6, survive their father. The scores of letters of condolence received by Mrs. Matheny are an impressive testimonial to the number of friends her husbnd possessed, and to the kindly esteem in which he was held by them.

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Howard F. Alexander, born 1872, enlisted January 2, 1897 in the United States Army and was honorably discharged January 3, 1900. He became corporal January 13, 1897, sergeant May 5, 1898, and in the war with Spain won the following citation: "July 1, 1898. First Sergeant Howard Alexander Company M, 9th U. S. Infantry (then attached to Company C), for coolness and bravery at the assault of San Juan Hill, Cuba." Transferred to the Philippines, Sergeant Alexender was appointed Clerk and Collector Department of Accounts and Collections, August 9, 1901, with a salary of $1400. At Manila, February 9, 1903, he became Secretary of the Board of Tax Revision, resigning this post, April 30, 1903, and being appointed, May 1, 1903, Sub-Collector of Internal Revenue at Cotaba in Mindanao. September 1, 1907, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Inspector in the Philippine Constabulary, resigning December 21, 1907. The following January he was granted three months extension of leave by the Bureau of Con-

stabulary. Lieut. Alexander spent eleven years in the Philippines and now lives on his farm below McDowell.

In 1890 Edwin B. Jones completed the academic course in Randolph-Macon College, taking the A. B. degree. In 1900, he was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia with the degree LL. B., and the same year entered the legal profession in partnership with his father, the late Charles P. Jones. Since the death of the latter in 1914 the son has carried on the office alone. Besides being in his chosen profession, Mr. Jones is busy in other lines, and in public service has filled almost every unsalaried position in his community He has twice been Commonwealth's Attorney. He is president of the Citizens Bank and president of the local fire insurance company. In the last state election he was chosen Delegate to the General Assembly, and has recently become a member of a committee of nine for the Simplification of Government. Mr. Jones is very active in church and Sunday school work, and is president of the Highland Sunday Association as well as superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School of Monterey. His landed and livestock interest put him in close touch with the agricultural side of Highland county.

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Andrew L. Jones graduated from both the academic and the law departments of Washington and Lee University, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1905. The same year he opened a law office in Monterey, and with practically no vacant period and without a partner has followed his profession ever since. He was Commonwealth's Attorney, 1911-1916, and was again elected in 1920. In 1917 Mr. Jones became counsel for the Federal Land Bank.

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The first meeting of the First National Bank of Highland was held December 24, 1907, and the national charter was granted February 24, 1908, its number 9043. James R.Gilliam, a man of fine business ability and very successful, was the founder. He came to this county before it had any bank at all, and organized the Bank of Highland, which was a branch of the Lynchburg Trust Company of Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Gilliam was president until January 13, 1914. His health beginning to fail he was chosen vice-president, remaining such until his death, May 15, 1917. The other officers at the time of organization were J.C lifton Matheny, vice-president, Jared A. Jones, cashier, and J. Clifton Matheny, assistant cashier. Mr. Jones died in April, 1910, and was succeeded, April 16, 1910, by Clifton Matheny who served until Feb. 1, 1921, when A. P. Gum was elected cashier. The first directors were O. P. Chew, E. A. Wade, A. L. Jones, Dr. I. H. Trimble, John M. Jones, H. H. Terry, J R. Gilliam, J. A. Jones, J. C. Matheny, J. A. Whitelaw, and J. Clifton Matheny. At present the board of directors is thus constituted: H. M. Slaven, A. H. Jones, J. A. Whitelaw, LLoyd Sullenberger C. W. Trimble, J. E. Arbogast, O. P. Chew, E. A. McNulty, Dr. I. H. Trimble

H. M Slaven is president and A H. Jones is vice-president. The capital and surplus is $65,000, and a general banking business is carried on. The present building has been occupied since 1908.

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The Citizens' Bank of Highland County was organized April 1, 1908, the first president being Charles P. Jones, who was succeeded upon his death in 1914 by his son Edwin B. Jones. C. M. Lunsford was cashier till February 15, 1909, when he was succeeded by the present cashier, C. C. Hamsel, regularly elected March, 1909. The present building was occupied in 1919. The capital stock is $20,000 the surplus $24,000, and the number of stock holders is 32. A general banking business is conducted, and the customers, chiefly residents of Highland, represent all portions of the county. The vice-president is A. Lee Gum. The board of directors consists of Jared A. Hiner, V. B. Bishop, J. W. Hevener, Boyd Stephenson, and L. H. Shumate.

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The Crabbottom Valley Bank, Inc., Crabbottom, Va., was organized in the fall of 1915, and began business December 1, 1915, in a cement building erected for its own use and located in the famous Blue Grass section of High land Co., Va. This bank started with a capital of $25,000and under very unfavorable circumstances being the third in the county and the others having a strong hold in this section, but by courteous treatment and strick attention to business has pushed ahead until today it is leading bank in the county, paying a 10 per cent dividend annually to its stockholders, with total liabilties and assets of $301,557.48, a surplus of $12,500 and not a dollar borrowed or due other banks. It has 580 depositors on open account subject to check, and 300 time certificates outstanding.

While its territory is quite extensive, it particularly covers the Crabbottom Valley, Lower Straight Creek, and extends into Pendleton County, about twelve miles by way of South Branch and North Fork. Highland families who have moved to other states continue to do business with the Bank of their old home town. Its officers are as follows: Pres. O. P. Chew, V. Pres. H. L. Simmons, Cash. I. W. Nicholas. Directors: John S. Jack, J. W. Newman, Geo. E. Swecker, Frank C. Wimer, P. H. Phares, Adam Harper.

We invite you to do business with us either in person or by mail and will insure you prompt and courteous treatment as inthe past.

We pay 4 per cent interest on Time Deposits.

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In 1885 Harry F. Slaven entered an undertaking business begun by his father about 1860. During this long period the changes in the work of the funeral director have been as pronounced as in any other line. Since 1889 Mr. Slaven has kept a record of the eight hundred funerals he has had charge of, the cause of death being noted in each instance. This record is of sociologic value. The shop is on a side street and in the rear of the

Monterey Garage. The style of the house is now H. F. Slaven and Son. The senior member is a newspaper reporter by natural gift and inclination and not only writes the leaders and local news items for the Highland Recorder, but is the regular correspondent for the News-Leader of Staunton. In former years he served the Richmond Dispatch in the same capacity. During thirty years of newspaper correspondence, Mr. Slaven has never lost an opportunity to advertise the climatic advantages and scenic beauty of Highland.

* * * * * * *

John M. Colaw, a native of the Crabbottom, began his academic studies at Roanoke College, but securing a scholarship at Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, he was graduated there in 1882. A postgraduate course in the same institution gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1886. Meanwhile at the University of Virginia, he had finished a year of law study in 1884, and two years later became a practicing attorney.

Having a strong leaning to mathematical study, Mr. Colaw specialized in this line during his college course. Associating himself with B. F. Finkel he founded in 1884 the American Mathematical Monthly, and for nine pears was its co-editor. This specialized periodical had almost necessarily a limited circulation, and it brought its owners more repute than money. A high standard was maintained, and the 700 copies went into all the leading colleges of the land. The magazine still exists, and is published at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by the American Mathematical Association. The subscription price has been advanced from two dollars to three. In 1893, Mr. Colaw severed his connection with the Journal because of the demands upon his time by his law practice and other interests.

In 1900 he begon the preparation of mathematical text-books, in conjunction first with Prof. J. K. Elwood, and later with Prof. F. W. Duke and Dr. J. K. Powers. Three series of arithmetics and two algebras have been issued by them. A series in the higher mathematics was projected, but was ruled out by the publishers as less remunerative than the elementary textbooks. The Colaw arithmetics and algebras have been extensively used, and despite the fierce competition among publishing houses they continue to bring Mr. Colaw a considerable income.

Mr. Colaw has served twelve years as Commonwealth's Attorney for Highland, and is at present Commissioner of Accounts to the Circuit Court. In addition to his legal practice he has important interests in realty and live stock. Mr. Colaw is an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Monterey. His eminence as a mathematician has given him a place in that well-known biennial publication, "Who's Who in America."

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In 1882 the mercantile firm of Bishop Brothers began at Monterey at the southeast corner of High and Spruce streets. After forty yaers—a long career for a store in any town—the house is still very much in existence, al-

though its style is now V. B. Bishop. In point of age it is the senior house among the business concerns of the county seat The building is 70 by 90 feet, two stories high, and is filled with goods. The stock carried is of the most comprehensive description to be found in a small town. In the front, at the angle of the two streets, is an inclosed office room commanding a view of the streets as well as the main store room. The substantial character of this establishment and its steady growth are indicative of a high degree of business success. Mr. Bishop is a native of the state of New York, and at the age of eleven moved with his parents to Elkton, Virginia. After reaching his majority he came to Monterey. He married Miss Miller, of Mason County, West Virginia.

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Mr. H. B. Wood is a native of Berkeley County West Virginia, and grew up at the printer's case. In 1905 he settled in Monterey as editor and proprietor of the Highland Recorder. His present offiice is arranged in several apartments, and is so well equipped as to enable book work to be done, as well as job printing in variety. Type is set with an Intertype machine, but the cases are not abolished. There are both newspaper and job preses, paper cutter, addressing machine, typewriter, and other features of an up to date rural office. Power is furnished by a small steam engine. The Highland Recorder stands above the average level of the country newspaper Mr. Wood has from the first enjoyed the respect and esteem of the whole community.

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In 1912, Charles T. Shumate moved into Monterey from near Hightown and during the next four years was operator of the long distance telephone line owned by parties in Elkins and Ronceverte, and connected with the switchboard of the Mutual Company. In 1916 Mr. Shumate purchased the line and has operated it under the style of the Monterey and Staunton Telephone Co. Under his ownership, the business of the line has more than doubled. A stoppage in the eletric current receives prompt attention, and usually the line is in working oder within two hours, except when there is a heavy deposit of sleet. The state road between Staunton and Monterey is being rebuilt, and it is the policy of Mr. Shumate to make the route of his telephone conform to that of the pike. The long distance line between Monterey and Bartow is carried on as a mutual line.

About the beginning of August of the present year, Mr. Shumate installed a radio-receiving station, the cost being $300. This station has a radius of 1500 miles, the cicle including all the large cities of the United States on and east of Mississippi. It will be of very great interest to know that the radio wave are most efficient in rural localties, because they do not have to contend with the static electricity in urban centers.

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When no more than a youth, Mr. D. H. Peterson became a salesman of

conveniences, including delco light, and has this year been enlarged, so that store goods. After following this career more than twenty years, he went into the mercantile business. Later on he made Monterey his home and helped to organize the Highland Mercantile Company. Five years ago he occupied the three-story building at the northeast corner of Spruce and High streets. He was then associated with E.T.Hevener, who retired three years ago and though Mr. Peterson has since been without a partner, the style of the house is still D. H. Peterson and Company. The main room is capacious and two other rooms of the tall building are used for storage purposes. The stock is diversified, and includes notions, groceries, dry goods, glassware, etc., but hardware, farm implements, and fertilizers are not handled.

Charles W. Trimble began merchandiseing in Monterey in 1893, and ten years later he moved into present quarters at the northwest corner of High and Spuce steets. His main room is about 35 by 66 feet, and its capacity is enlarged by a parallel side room. The capacious warerooms at the rear occupy two floors of the building. In almost thirty years Mr. Trimble has been a merchant of the county seat, and for more than twenty years he has carried on business in his individual name. This long record, when considered in connection with the frequency of failures in the business is indicative of good judgment and a prudant, conservative policy. The stock carried by Mr. Trimble is quite varied. It embraces notions, dry goods, clothing, shoes, hardware, queensware, furniture and oil, farm implements, sash and doors, seeds and fertilizers, lime and cement,and all the ascessories in these general lines.

August 15, 1920, Mrs. James Dore opened "The Little Fashion Shop," a branch of the store she opened in Staunton several years eairlier. It requires a personal visit to ascertain the great variety of goods that are to be found here. Millinery is in the lead, but ready to wear goods are a strong specialty. There is also cloth in bolts, and buyers in search of remnants may find these in variety. Notions of nearly all kinds are in display, including solid silver ware. Trunks, traveling satchels,and other articles almost too numeous to mention are kept in stock. In her line of business, Mrs. Dore is the pioneer in Augusta County. She makes it a point to purchase goods of the best quality only, and not to keep them too long on her shelves. There are clearance sales every fall and spring. Goods are bought of the main factories, and not the middle men, and are offered at prices that make the Little Fashion Shop a formidable competitor of the mail order houses. The appeal of the latter is enticing, and if its goods are not satisfactory they may be retuned. But—and it is a large but—when all the frieght or express charges are considered, and the durability of the article put to the proof, there may be no saving after all. The better course is to see what one is buying. The fact that Monterey is not a city enables Mrs. Dore to un-

dersell the merchant who has to contend with city expenses. The Little Fashion Shop deserves to be widely known throughout Highland and liberally patronized . It is, in truth, an asset to the County.

When twenty-three years of age, and while traveling in Texas with a party engaged in setting up lightning rods, Howard M. Slaven was attacked by what was then known as acute reusitis. He was abruptly deprived of the use of his lower extremities. The famous Dr. Osler and other eminent physicians of Philadelphia could give him no releif, and he returned to Highland to do the best he could in the battle of life, with no other means than a roller chair in getting about by his own exertions. Will power and perseverance have enabled Mr. Slaven to make good. In May 1897, less than five years after his return from Texas, he was appointed postmaster of Montere,, and he held the position almost exactly seventeen years. During this period the business of theoffiice increased greatly. Mrs. Slaven was appointed to the position in thefall of 1921. In the state election of 1919, Mr. Slaven became treasurer of Highland. From a small beginning, soon after becoming postmaster, he dealt in clocks and watches as a side line. Mr. Slaven has just moved into a mew office room in his house for the better display of his time pieces jewelry ornamental table ware and victrolas and also for attending more conveniently to his work as county treasurer. The apartment is about twenty feet square, and is well arranged.

Robert H. Bradshaw entered Mossy Creek Academy in 1859, the principal of the school being T. J. White. An asssistant was Jed Hotchkiss, afterwards a major and engineer under Stonewall Jackson. Bradshaw left the academy in the spring of 1861 to enter the 31st Virginia Infantry, a unit in the Confederate Army of the Northwest. He began army life as a private, but rose to the rank of Captain. In the battle of Port Republic he was killed, being then in the twenty-fifth year of his age. Until then, Capt. Bradshaw had been in all the battles of his regiment, beginning with Philippi, and had never been woumded. In one of his many letters home he is said to have foretold the general nature of Stonewall Jacksson,s Valley Campaign of 1862.

The main portion of the Hotel Cunningham is an old but well preserved brick building, once the property of Dr. W. C. Jones. During the civil war he refugeed to the Valley of Virginia, and traded the property to Thomas H. Slaven, an item in the consideration being a slave. It was already believed by the owner of the slave that a general emancipation would follow the war, and the actual value set on the house and lot was only nominal.

Mrs. W. A. Cunningham opened this building as a hotel in 1919, and the house has ever since had a good patronage, which includes tourists and commercial travelers. The Hotel Cunningham is supplied with the modern

there are now eleven guest rooms. There is excellent table service, and the house is deservedly popular.

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In 1909, E. B. Whitelaw, D. H. Peterson, and Dcn Sullenberger formed a partnership in the mercantile business. Four years later, Messers. Whitelaw and Peterson sold their interest to Lloyd Sullenberger, the house now becoming known as the Highland Mercantile Company. Its principal building has a very advantageous position on the south side of High Street, and a wareroom has recently been added to it. The stock carried by the firm is of a very comprehensive description. In the main store room is a diversified line of notions and other miscellaneous goods. Upstairs is an extensive assortment of dry goods, clothing, and shoes, readymade clothing being the leading specialty in this department. A large share of the business conducted by the Sulleuberger brothers is not of a conspicuous sort.. Although it counts up rapidly. The Highland Mercantile Company sells fertilizers and farm machinery by the carload. During the present season it it has handled ten carloads of cement. The two trucks, neatly painted in red, are kept busy delivering goods purchased and bringing in fresh supplies. The brothers are energetic, wideawake, and public spirited.

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In 1900 Silas W. Crummett built the Hotel Monterey, the contractors being the Eutsler Brothers of Augusta, who brought their finished lumber from a mill in the northeast of that county. In putting up a hotel of three stories and 32 rooms, Mr. Crummett made an appeal to the tourist element, and in his hands it was quite successful. For some time it was the only house of public entertainment in Monterey. After several changes in ownership o management, the hotel was purchased in the spring of the present year by Wm. H. Boggs of Franklin, W. Va. For several years it had not been living up to its early reputation, and its patonage had accordingly declined. Under the present control there is an earnest and aggressive effort to win back the good will of the traveling public. The house has been repainted, without and within. The rooms have been refurnished, new bathrooms have been provided. The unnecessary picket fence in front has been removed, and between the two concrete passage ways connecting the long porch with the side-walk is a fountain. Before the close of the past summer the rehabilitation was made complete. By a comprehensive system of advertising, the attention of the public is drawn to what has been renamed "The New Monterey". It always takes a while to recover a prestige that has been lost, but it may be affirmed that in this case it will soon be regained and that the New Monterey will become well, and favorably known to tourist and the traveling public generally. There is certainly room for such a hotel in a town that has so many attractions to the tourist as the county seat of Highland. The manager of the New Monterey is Charles H. Boggs.

CORRECTIONS

In this book is an occasional printer's error. Excepting the ones noted below, the mistakes are so small they may be put right by the reader himself. P. is the abbreviation for page.

P. 4, line 23: "Ridge" not "Fork".

P. 5, line 23: "middle" not "upper".

P. 7, line 9: Supply "corn" at end of line.

P. 16, line 28: This line belongs just below line 30.

P. 19, line 5: Before "feature" supply "of the usual type has been followed, and nothing else in fact has been practicable".

P. 19, line 19: "Forest not "forecast"

P. 23, line 15: Supply "roads" after "valley".

P. 23, line 2 (up): Supply "era" after "turnpike."

P. 49, line 6 (up): "McGuffin"

P. 49, line 3: "Leanna" not "Leamm".

P. 51, line 5 (up): "Sylvia" not "Sylia"

P. 52: The proof sheets on "Campbell Family" were not returned to the author in time to be used. We do not hold ourselves responsible for such errors as may occur in this article.

P. 53, line 5 (up): Omit all after "Lynn M."

P. 57: After line 10 supply "Notes to the History of Pendleton."

P. 62, line 10 (up): "Laban" not "Labam".

P. 65, line 14: "Frieze" not "Frize".

P. 66, line 5: Supply "Russell" at end of line.

P. 66, line 11(up): George Rymer was born 1754.

P. 83, line 17: omit.

P. 87, line 8: "Hammer" not "Hamme".

P.92, line 20: "Varner" not "Vanner".

P. 95, line 12(up): "Carpo, Samuel Herold" a copyist's error for "Corporal Samuel Herold". See line 3(up) for the consideration of this line.

P. 95, line 10 (up): "Chew" not "Shew"